John Cicho 8/3 Strand.
PENNY. ILLUSTRATED

No 147 -- Vol III NEW SERIES LONDON, SATURDAY. APRIL 7, 1866

ONK PENNY.



Rotes of the Week.

On Saturday evening a female with an infant in her arms, whilst proceeding towards the Woodwich Arectal Stain of the North-Kent Railway, fell down and instantly expred. The infant, when picked up, was found not to be frinted. The deceased, who was unknown, was removed to the dead-house.

On Saturday an inquest was held by Dr. Lankester, at the Queen's Arms, Red Lloa-passage, Holbern, on Pearce Battler, aged twenty-four. Deceased was walking along Ludgete-bill, on the previous Friday, when his foot caught in the dress of a woman wearing a crinoline, by which he was thrown to the ground, and so severely tipured that death ensued from effusion of blood on the brain. The coroner said that death had evidently been caused by the practice of women wearing dresses of such length that they ocvered part of the pavement upon which people ought to walk He had in his mind four cases in which persons had been killed in a similar manner. Variety, "Accidental death from treading on a woman's crinoline."

had in his mind four cases in which persons had been killed in a similar manner. Vardict, "Accidental death from treading on a woman's crincilne."

His Majesty the King of the Belgians arrived at Dover, on Monday afternoon, accompanied by Count de Meerkerke and suite, in the Belgian Government steamer Belg'que, Captain Heed. His the Belgian Government at Beamer Belg'que, Captain Heed. His the Majesty was received at Dover by the Relgian consul, Mr. B. M. Latham, &c. His Majesty proceeded to the Hotel, London. On Monday, at the Bradford Borough Court, several young Irishmen, named William Glen, Michael Conroy, Richard Whalen, thenry Crosdale, Martin Whalen, and Thomas Clargy, were charged with having on Sunday eventog, at Bradford, riotously and tumultunusly assembled with others for an unlawful purpose. The evidence went to show that on Saturday night and on Sunday night there was a large assembly of Irish pouple (one of the witnesses said "The ands of them") from various parts of the town, at White Abbat, an Irish quarter; that they were exceedingly riorous, that they requently threatened and insulted the English portion of the population, and also beat them with pokers and bludgeons, and on Sun ay night, when the police interfered to restore order and to disperse the crowd, the prisoners and others associated with them, made a violent attack upon them, so that until they could get reinforcements the offivers were obliged to seek safety in retreat. Among the riotous exclamations of the mob were such as these: "To he with the Queen," We'll take White Abbey, and then easily take Brafford! The English residents in the locality were obliged to look themselves in their houses, and some who were out dare not go into the locality until after midnight. The prisoners were severally iden ided as most active among the rioters and amongst those who assaulted the police, and were committed for trial at the present assizes.

among the rioters and amongst those who assaulted the police, and in were committed for trial at the present assizes.

DOUBLY FATAL DUEL IN AMERICA.—An American dust or shooting tight, of a must shocking, and fatal character, came off at a hotel in Caron City. Nevada, arising out of some old dispute between the parties immediately concerned in the Stata Seustaboute of the winessee examined before the coroner gave the follow-description of the murderous affair:—Barnhart walked avenued and description of the murderous affair:—Barnhart walked avenued and description of the murderous affair:—Barnhart walked avenued and shelled my chair, and placed this mand on a chair near Mr. Pessly, and said to Mr. Pessly, "Why didn't you fight no last year at it.e. Gleunrock thouse?" Pessly hearisted a moment, sed then said, "I cont know; are you always on the fight?" Barnhart, seaming an errot position, said, "Yea," as the same time drawing his revolver, the same time drawing his revolver, and levelling it at the head of Pessly, who moves his head on one side very quickly, and exclaimed, "You don't want to murder me, do you?" Barnhart speared to draw his pistol back towards himself, and then pointed it at Pessly again and fired. The instant he fired, Pessly arose from his obair and advanced towards Barnhart, when Barnhart for again. Pessly excess from this obair and advanced towards Barnhart, when Barnhart for again, Pessly excess, at the same time taking hold of Barnhart, who sirvak him on the head with his pistol as isst as nessible; Pessly then rose to his feet, throwing himself against Barnhart, for los him into a small room behind; Pessly was apparently knocked down just inside the door of the little room. I then saw him rise to his feet in the door, Barnhart having his sam about Pessly's acck, striking him with what I supposed to he his six-shooter. Pessly then exolaimed, "Don't let him murder me What are you doing?" or something himself against Barnhart which him through." Pessly accounted to he his with down to his pist

obeyed his request. On my return this morning I saw him a corpse.

Pasiarrena.—Clark's Family Outment.—This invaluable reparation, the wounding period in a trouble of invaluable reparation, the wounding period is a trouble of invaluable reparation, the wounding period is a trouble of invaluable reparation, the wounding period is a trouble of invaluable reparation, and the remove and reverse description, and the remove and reverse description, and the content of the proper time of the properties of th

Fareign Rews.

The report that Stephens, the "Head Centre," had succeeded in making his way to France, and had actually arrived in Paris, was thought to be spread for the purpose of leading the English politic stray. Almost every strange face that appeared in a cafe or eating house on the Boulevards was supposed to be Stephens, and various were the descriptions given of him. It would appear, he wever, were the descriptions given of him. It would appear, he wever, that he actually had been in Paris. The authority for the fact is that Depinion Nationale, which states that Stephens "honoured its that Depinion Nationale, which states that Stephens "honoured its offiles with a visit," and announced his approaching departure for America. By way of showing that it is not hoazed the Opinion describes minutely his person:—

"He is of middle height and of distinguished manners. He wears a long, fair beard, and with long hair of a somewhat darker hus, and his features, though delicately formed, indicate energy. His forehead shows uncommon intelligence, and a firmness of will made more remarkable by his prominent epstrows. His eyes, though keen and sparking, have something of the softness of the north, and testify to the sharpness of the intellect, rendered entended the Opinion, "everything in the physiognomy and appearance of the Opinion, "everything in the physiognomy and appearance of the Opinion, "everything in the physiognomy and appearance of the Opinion, "everything in the physiognomy and appearance of the Opinion, "everything in the physiognomy and appearance of the Opinion, "everything in the physiognomy and appearance of the Opinion, "everything in the physiognomy and appearance of the Opinion, "everything in the physiognomy and appearance of the Opinion, "everything in the physiognomy and appearance of the Opinion of the Softman and the Softm

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

A Vienna latier says:—"War! war! is still the cry sounding hitherward from the north—from the sister State. That Count Bismark is bent on fighting there can hardly be a doubt. When he was here some years ago with his royal master he said, in conversation, that a state of peace had lasted too long; that 'a little blood-letting was wanted for Germany, and that to fight would do everybody good. Its evidently thinks the time is come for his prescription to be adopted."

The Austrian Government has been induced to take a further diplomatic step is consequence of the circular despatch addressed by Court Bismark to the secondary and minor States of the Confederation. On Saurday the Austria mabasedor at Berlin presented a despatch declaring that the designs of Austria were presented as despatch declaring that the designs of Austria were peaceful, that its military preparations were made with no hostile disposition, and that the imperial Government was determined under all circumstances to abide by its duty to that of Prussia under the federal pack. A hope was expressed that the Prussian Government would feel at liberty to give a similar assurance to Austria.

THE THREATENED FENIAN INVASION OF CANADA.

A Canadian leiter of March 15th says:—"The people of Toronto are a hitle stirred, but not at all alarmed by the pro-plet of the litch haysion. The city is filled with volumeer—sail, fine stalwart fellows they are for the most part very English-looking in face, and build—and the 47th Ray leent is in the barreste. It was on Wednesday last only that any preparation was made to welcome Swony and hit vectans? As an disject the officer commanding the wounteers received a telegram from the authorities directing them to all out their men at once, and by ten o'clock next merning over 800 were ascembled in the drill-albed. The same cay an efficial order was published calling out 10 000 veclusters, and on Saunday severs loompanits were despatched to different prints on the frontier. The men wentaway enthurisatically, and the English National Anthem was everywhen; the signal for bursts of obsering. On the same day Major-General Napier addressed the volunteers in the city, and said the had not called them together to inspect their arms, but to see the men. He wanted stout heart and strong arms, and he thanked them, both for himself and the governor general, for the ready manner in which they had turned out. Since Sa'urday, volunt sers have been coming in from the country distric's, and about 1,200 of them assembled last night in the drill shed. A finer or more efficient locking body of men it would be difficult to mest owner efficient locking body of men it would be difficult to mest one or serve the serve to a substantial structure of the crack volunteers corps in England, and the spirit which animates them is too plain and decided to be mistaken. One company is composed exclusively of students in Trinity Oblege; another is formed of students mainfolating at the University, the President of which mentioned to me yester-say that six of his class had been sent to the frontier, and the six of misches had been sent to the frontier, and the six of the class and the source of the provin

General Rews.

THE Epsaker of the House of Commons makes but little progress towards convalescence, and recent accounts are not of the most assuring character. The right hon, gentleman's medical advisers looked forward to marked improvement from complete rest and sades sojourn during the Essier recess, but they have not been able to sanoton his removal from London, and the only exercise allowed him is either in a Bath chair on the river terrace, or an hour's daily drive in a close carriage. It is feared, not withstanding the Speaker's anxiety to resume his duties, and the ampoyance he experienced at having been kept so long from the service of the house by an unfortunate accident and its effect on his constitution, that Mr. Dodson's services as Deputy-Speaker must be again called into requisition after the re-assembling of parliament—Sunday Gazette.

On Wednesday, the 14th ult., at Seaton of Cullen, Mrs. Mowatt gave birth to four full-grown children—two males and two females. Dr. Wilson, of local celebrity, successfully performed the duties of the accoucheur, all the children having been delivered alive. Mrs. Hay, midwile, was also present.—Banfishire Journal.

M. MONTALIVET, formerly minister under Louis Philippe, in a letter from Nice addressed to the Debats, regrets that the state of his health will not permit him to join the fathful friends who are proceeding to Claremont to pay their lest respects to the late Queen of the French. He quotes the following passage from one of the ladies in attendance on the ex-Queen:—"I am out to the beart; but thank God I have arrived here in time to see the Queen once more, and to devote myself to her last moments. I am going with Molle Muser to lay her out, and to put on her, according to her own desire, the dress she wore on quitting France."

FOUNDERING OF THE PALMERSTON SALOON STEAMER WITH ALL ON BOARD.

FOUNDERING OF THE PALMERSTON SALOON STEAMER WITH ALL ON BOARD.

DURING some weeks the metropolis has been posted with placard bills announcing that on and after the 30th March a new saloon stamer, the Palmerston, would run daily between London bridge, Gravesend, and Sheerness. The steamer, it appears, left Greenook on the 21st of March, and it was expected the would have arrived in the Thames in five or six days; but from the time of her departure no tidings have been heard of her till Wednesday week, when sad intelligence reached the parties interes ed in her in the Oity that her liteboat had been picked up off Maryport, and also a quantity of wreeksge off the Mall of Galloway, which had been identified as forming part of the steamer. The party who identified the wreeksge was Captain Young, who formerly commanded the vessel. Her name then was the Arran Castle, owned by Messers. Watson and Oo. of Glasgow, having been originally built for a blockade runner with three decks. Bhe was reported to have been seen on the follewing Thursday after sailing near Dublin by one of the Cork and Waterford steamers. It was blowing very heavy at the time, but she exhibited no signals to show she was in distress and required assistance. The character of the wreekage that has been picked up proves that the steamer must have been peoped by several heavy seas, as her saloon decks were evidently carried away with her camp-stools and fittings.

The agents of the ship seriously believe that she must have foundered, and that all on board, numbering about twenty persons, met with a watery grave. Ameng those known to be on board were the owners—Mr. Alexander Watson, of Glasgow, and Captain met with a watery grave. Ameng those known to be on board were the owners—Mr. Alexander Watson, of Glasgow, and Captain Brown, of Bangor. Mr. Watson had his son with him, a fine youth, twelve years of age. There were also William Camp ell and James Campbell, brothers (who were acting as stowards); Mr. Campbell, the engines (12)-horse. It was intended,

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF IMPRISONMENT.

For some time past rumours were in circulation in the village of Blackburn, near Bathgate, that one of the inabitants had been kept in, seglate of solitary confinement for a considerable time past by two of his brothers; but although this now turns out to be a fact, no complaint seems ever to have been lodged with the police by any of the inhabitants. So far as we have been informed, the particulars of the case are of the most revolting and disgusting character, and could searcely be believed to have taken place in the midst of a civilized community. It appears that in the village live three numarried brothers, named Dougal, who, in addition to keeping a public house, have a shop in which miscellaneous goods are sold. They seem to have a peculiar mode of living, as no woman was ever known to do anything necessary in their household matters—each taking his turn in all relating thereto. It is also alleged that they had a code of self impost rules; and that should any of them not contrary therete, he was trief by the other two brothers, and if found guilty—no matter bow trivial the offence—he had to submit to the decision of his judges, and bear his publication which least shadow or there of mitigation. The pondiment without the least shadow or there of mitigation. The pondiment which is held in the present instance. The unfortunate man, as soon as condemned, was deprived of all power or right in anything connected either with household or business transactions. He was confined in a closed bed, no one being allowed to see or speak to him, and was never allowed to leave it until his term of sentence had expired. These proceedings have just been brought to light through the instrumentality of the obief Junishble of the contary, and the disclosure has caused considerable censation in the district. It is stated that, about five years ago, one of the brothers, maned James, was tried by the other two hothers for some faut, was found guilty, and condemned, it is said, to five or reven

VERY COMFORTABLE—Persons can now have Teeth to replace these lost, so that they cannot perceive any difference. Mr. Edward A. Jones, the Dentist, of 1.9, Strand, and 55, Connaught-terrace, Hyde-park, has just exhibited a now system, with a soft clastic gum, so that the roots and loses teeth can be expected and protected. No springs are used and there is no pain—(Advertisement.)

SINGULAR CASE OF BREACH OF PROMISE.

At Liverpool Assizes has been tried a case Green v Ramwell This was a writ of lequity to assess damages in a case of breach of promise of marriage, in which the defendant had allowed judgment to go by default.

Ar Liverpool Assizes has been tried a case Green v Ramwell This was a writ of inquiry to assess damages in a case of breach of promise of marriage, in which the defendant had allowed judgment to so by default.

Mr. Temple, Q.O., and Mr. Holker appeared for the plaintiff; and the Attorney-General of the County Palatine and Mr. Serjeant Simon for the defendant.

It appeared, from the opening of Mr. Temple, that the plaintiff was the daughter of the late manager of the gas company at Bolton, but her father being dead, she resided with her mother and daughters at Bouthport. The defendant was an attorney practising at Bolton, but her father being dead, she resided with her mother and daughters at Bouthport. The defendant was an attorney practising at Bolton, in the receipt, according to his own statement, of £900 a year. The plaintiff was thirty years old, and the defendant about twenty-five. They become acquainted, and ultimately engaged in November last, apparently without the knowledge of the mother of the gentleman. The learned counsel stated that in an inquiry such as this, where judgment had been suffered to go by default, it would not be necessary for him to go so much into the circumstances of the engagement as in other cases, but, nevertheless, as the plaintiff was intilled to receive compensation in respect of her broken affections and the degree of control which the defendant had obtained over them, he would read some of the letters to show that in this case the plaintiff had surrendered her entire affections to the defendant. The first letter read was one of the 23rd of November, and contained the fellowing passeges:—

"My very dear, dear darling,—How shall I address you, or what name shall I give you, to convey to you the expression of my love and affection for you, and to show you how very dear you are to me, my own beautiful Nelly? If you are happy in the possession of what may seem now to be a treasure, I am happier still, if that were possible, in possessing you—a far greater treasure and lovelier j

your whole love."
In a subsequent letter of the 28th of November, in reference to a ratiway accident that had occurred, he wrote:—
"I say with you, that the very idea of anything happening that would separate us, or, rather, that would prevent our union, makes the shudder. In fact, I cannot entertain the thought for an

me shudder. In fact, I cannot entertain the thought for an instant."

Notwithstanding these passages, and a vast number more to a similar effect, the plaintiff received a letter from the defendant on the 9-h of December as follows:—

"My dear Eleanor,—My mother is so much put out about my seeing you, and more so about our engagement, that I believe she will become deranged it she continues Is the same state of mind much longer. The duty and respect which I owe to her oblige me to consider her happiness and comfort before my own, and in defermes to her wishes I must discontinue my visits, at all events for a time, in order that I may see whether I can bring about any change. It has caused me much pain and angulah to bring my mind to the cecision to make this communication to you. My mether's conduct in the matter leaves me no alternative but to do so. I am deeply grieved, not only for my sake, but for yours. I can well realize what agony this decision will cause you, as it has myself, but unless my mether's rlessing and good wishes can go with me, I can never marry. Believe me, this is no pretence. I am sure that my conduct towards you will convince you that this is the case.

I do not ask you to release me from my engagement. I only desirs that you will give me credit for wishing to be perfectly honourable; that you should be quiet about the engagement, and give time to rea if any change can be wrought in my mother's feelings. A suring you of my deepest sympathy and regard for you,

"I remain yours very sincerely, "I remain yours very sincerely,
"Wm. Ramwell." regard for you,

in mother's desirings. A running your very sincerely,

"I remail yours very sincerely,

"I's make the receipt of this le'er the plaintiff was emirely oversooned and the remains of the remains of the plaintiff was emirely oversooned and the remains of t

for a more considerate letter than the fix which the defoudant first proposed to break off the match could not well be.

After the summing up of the learnest reserver, the jury gave a predict swarding 1500 decreases.

for a more considerate letter then the 1, where whe derivations for typoped to broak off the mixtig could not well be written awarded to broak off the mixtig could not well be written awarded to broak off the mixtig could not well be written awarded 20 feet to be written awar

one capsure of imprivement by a clever actor, and it had been suggested to Mr. Wood that he could give a take a more point to the dialogue he might do so. A conding to the play as originally written he should have said to the king—

If com the mystery,

But I have read, is 'Buff als Natural History,'

Some bries there are who never had a tongue,

This saimal might he of these among,

Or, perhaps, had fallen out ere I had stilled I'.

And that's the only was I can explain in.'

Orisinly much could not be said for such perior at that, and the plaintiff thought he would give it, a more path orphical trace. Therefore he used imprompts the following:—

If were well if other falls had their tingues out ont,

Ay, then our lives would be passed with less of spite,

And loss of language excess a want of bain.'

After this some after some wint on, and a length Miss Burns on countered Mr. Wood be hid does reneal. She appeared to be not at all he a royal homour, and in a towering passion made it known to Mr. Wood that she had taken all his interpolations to herself. He said he was guiltless of a y intention of the king, but it is short time after he was charged wit having spat more Miss Burns deliberably. This the plaintiff denied, saying that he had only been expected by a the commerciating after coming not such heavy, of use stage. The commerciating after coming not such heavy, of use stage. The commerciating after coming not such heavy of use stage. The commerciating atter coming not such heavy of use attage. The commerciating atter coming not such heavy of use attage. The commerciating atter coming not such heavy of use attage. The commerciating atter coming not such heavy of use attage. The commerciation at more application, and that he was accepted to a martish nodee, described at his with redsome the includent mentioned by his consell, and continued to influence the result had been a recognized and, he believed, a successful accor. He had performed at the Surad and the Adelphi, in London, and at the principal provin

"Oh, that some I know had their tongues out out?" These were the words he had given to Mr. Ostor as spoken upon this occasion, but is should be borne in mind that were spoken im-

Mr. Maniety: You are supposed to be folling the king how you

that occasion, but it should be bene in mind they were spoten imprompts.

Mr. Maniety: You are supposed to be follow the king how you had got a busi's best without a tongue, and he said, "Explain trie, villan; I will not be midd;" and did you not then assume the character; I was in treaty with the king; and if I spote the words venomously, it was a vindictive and vectorous part.

Did you not turn your back to the sudience and address Miss Burns is an extremely off insive manner?—Not to my knowledge.

Did you not go of in course of the stage and in a low vote address in?—Certainty not in a low votes.

And you not go so in course of the stage and in a low vote address in?—Certainty not in a low votes.

And you not go so in course of the stage and in a low vote address in?—Certainty not in a low votes.

Anything shout a valentine?—I never received one.

Did your vote?—She did.

Did you were annoyed at tr?—I was; but I do not take private fearing on to the stage.

But you were using such words as "serpent?"—O's, certainly.

"As there not something about serpeut in the valentine?—I forget, I am suce; it was a poor one, and I burnt it. When I had used the interpolation now objected to, Miss Burns said, "Very good." I did not glare at her extremely.

Mr. Manis y addressed the jury for the defendant, staling that he should prove a shameful insult to Miss Burns said to such the professed improvements which the plaintiff was said to have been allowed to make, the learned counsel said to such liberty which the plaintiff was said to have been allowed to make, the learned counsel said to such the professed improvements which the plaintiff was said to have been allowed to make, the learned counsel said to such the rest present and other in a "nearest personally offensive.

Mr. Seymour replied upon the whole case.

His lordship summed up, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £50.

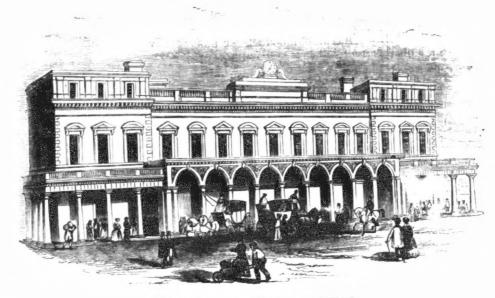
THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT BRIGHTON.

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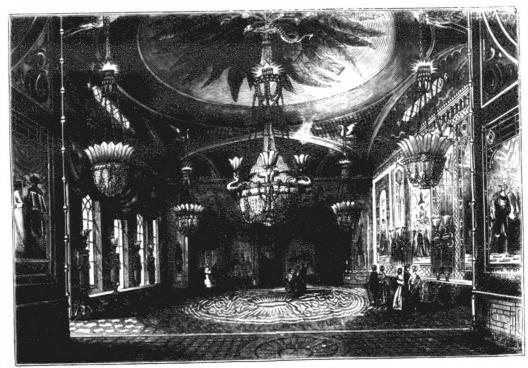
1 2

Brighton on Monday morning was for the weather. From every window in the 10,000 houses of which that famed marine city is composed had anxious eyes been peopling out ever since the earliest dawn. The sky looked positively installating, and whether it was to be sunshine or shower was even betting for several hours. Seven, eight, nine-still asspance, still phantoms of expanded unbrelies fittings along the half-deserted streets, and of despatring faces from every opposite window. In the bitterness of your heart you muttered, "Ill the Queen herself had been coming we should have been sure of a fine day," but the Queen was away, and the fine weather with her Majesty. The Mayor of Brighton is a great personage; during his short reign he is one of the most potent of earthly potentates. He can sit in his pavilion on sta's days with a royal Princes on his left; hand and a royal Princes on his right; he can fix a maximum—which he doesn't—on the extortions of his leysl subjects. What a pity that he cannot regulate the weather. 80,000 natives of Brighton and 100,000 visitors saked him on Monday morning for a fine day, but also it seemed as if his worthly were to be as helpless as his great. predecessor King Cannte ou the sea-shore. But never mind the rain, every one has been and is afoot, and we puss a long havenly through Old Siepne, and up Eton-grove to see the Princess and the Prince, and the riflemen. To say that the whole town looked as if it had been suddenly taken possession of by a hostile army would, perhaps, to many, be an obvious reflection; but it would be the very revere of the brain and significating.

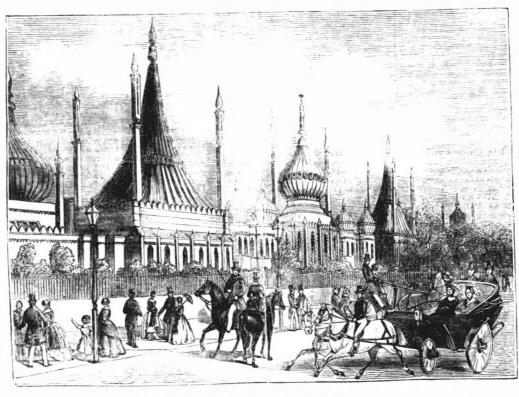
Although, from the numbers whole town of the sea hord. Whete control for the women, and the riflemen. To say that the whole town looked as if it had been suddenly taken possession of by a hostile army would, perhaps, to many, be an obvious reflection; but it would be the very revere of the brain and signification of the sound of the control of the sound of the control of the sound of the control of the sound of



THE RAILWAY TERMINUS, BRIGHTON.



THE BANQUETING-ROOM IN THE PAVILION, BRIGHTON.



EXTERIOR OF BRIGHTON PAVILION.

those inmates of the overlooking houses who could not go to the review the chance of seeing a succession of small reviews from their own breakfast tables. By ten e'clock the majority of the corps were trim and ready to answer the signal for starting, and very handsome and smart the regiments looked as they stepped proudly off when the order was should. The arrangements for moving about the troops at home, on the downward journey, or in Brighton up to the time of the march past, could only have been brought to so high a degree of perfection by admirable discipline, and most creditiable attention to duties more than usually routine.

The continual sixeam of reaches.

tention to duties more than usually routise.

The continual stream of people which set in stationward from nine o'clock in the morning suggested that the majority of the visitors were more anxious to catch a glimpse of the Prince and Princess of Wales than to watch the mustering of the volunteers. For once the uniforms, kenerally so potent an attraction to the fair sex and country people, failed to "draw." Volunteers might be seen at any time, but only one day in a life perhaps would bring the opportunity of seeing a live member of the royal family. Therefore, crowds besieged the approaches to the station, and worried the rall-way officials, who instead of keeping the platform clear of intruders ought to have been attending to the demands of legitimate traffic. The difficulty on the whole was not a serious one, and erder was kept whatever it was necessary.

ARBIVAL OF THE PRINCE
AN D PRINCE SOF
WALES.
Within the precincts of the
station an anxious party waited
for the approach of the royal train.
The platform to the right hand
was carpeted with crimson clotk,
and galleries were erected to accommodate those ladies and gentlemen who by fair and lawful
means could secure the coveted
privilege of admission. These
seats were chiefly filled an hour
before the royal train left London,
and a considerable number of the
ladies compleuously displayed the
complimentary blue ribbon, rosette
of red white and blue, or Prince
of Wales's plume. Near the spot
at which the carriage would stop
beautiful and rare plants were
tastefully arranged, and flags and
devices were too numerous to particularise. At ten minutes past
eleven the signal guns proclaimed
the arrival of the train, and excitement at one bound reacted
fluttering heat. Hets were removed, the assemblage rose, and
eyes were strained to witness the
reception of the royal party. As
far as could be seen, the mayor,
the mayorese, the lord lieutenant,
the Brighton corporation in its
robes, and other gentlemen. The
reception ceremony was commendably brief, and the Prince and Princess Mary, the Prince and
riceleganty furnalished reception room
that had been provided at the
station, the royal party, amidstcheering from the gentlemen inside, proceeded at once to the curriages. Bouquets were presented
to the princesses by the mayoress
and other ladies.

The crowd outside was dense,
almost to danger, but they were
looked after by the mounted dragoons and volunteers, who were
'told off' to that particular dury.
The first glimpse of the Prince's
bearskin, and the pale lady in
black velvet who walked by his
side, produced a roar of welome
that must have spent itself far
away in the Channel. The Princesse were handed into an

delighted with the place, and the welcome they had experienced to it.

The arrival of the Princess of Wales at the course, accompanied by the Princess Mary, and attended by her royal highness's suits, was the signal for loud and general obsering. Epread over a long line in the crowd just then the presence of her royal highness was not made manifest to all at once, but gradually as the news was carried along, the cheer was taken up, and, minutes after the first burst, we could notice the distant coho rolling it back again from the far extremity of the line. A portion of the stand at the south end had been railed off and carpeted for the accommodation of the royal party; a few chairs were the only furniture, and beyond the rail were the reserved seasts well filled with the clite of the residents and the visitors. Immediately after the royal party had taken their seats, the Commander-in-Chief, accompaned by the Prince of Augustenburg, Prince Couzs, and several officers of high rank, took his place at the flag-staff, and the march past commenced.

Conza, and several officers of high rank, took his place at the flag-staff, and the march past commonded.

THE REVIEW.

The weather, which had loured, and even rained during the entire morning, now cleared up wonderfully, and permitted all who were well placed to witness a splendid military speciale. On the hill was encamped the whole volunteer army, in greater numbrid and the whole volunteer army, in greater numbrid out of the seven and in magnificent order. The muster of artillary was very strong, and all the corps present were fully represented. The bands took their places under the grand stand, and the military music was commenced by the band of the lat Dragoons (Boyals), the only regulars on the ground. When all was ready, "the duke" took his place, casting an anxious look, however, now and then at the dull enougy of clouds overhead, but resolutely making up his mind to face the batils and then stream the all errors odder. At the head of the vest column came the fine mounted troop of the Hon. Artillary Company, commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in person, and wearing his uniform of captain general of the company. His royal highness having placed the Princess of Wales in her box, had immended. The old "Trainbands" were in unurus aluns were splendidly horsed and manned, and be taken by one had of the speciators for the Grenard-read, once taken by one had of the speciators for the Grenard-read, once taken by one had of the speciators for the Grenard-read, once of the special control intelligence, the crowd risker control intelligence, the crowd risker greater many, which thus, in the perfection of its drill and equipment, formed so fine and unerring a medial for their equally gallant volunteers. After the cavalry had passed, the sno-cossion of infaniry comps seemed almost intervalance. The public cheered hoth voolterously, and keep to pitch the world on th

municipal) FOUNTAIN:

THE VICTORIA FOUNTAIN ON THE OLD STEYNE, BRIGHTON.

Towards the end of the march past a little confusion was created by the eagerness of the crowd to break in upon the course, in order that they might obtain a clear view of the Frincess of Wales as her royal highness ascended her carriage to witness the evolutions. There were two or three batteries of guns of position still to pass the flag-staff, which the rush of the crowd brought to a regular stand-still. The Prince of Wales and the Commander-in-Ohlef, thinking the whole of the volunteers had passed, had ridden away from the flag-staff; but on being informed that the sailers of the Oinque Forts had still to bring up their heavy guns they promptly returned to their posts, whilst excited addes-de-camprode frantically into the crowd, and at last succeeded in obtaining some sort of clearance. The artillery hurried on, and being the last, the crowd could be restrained no longer, but pressed in thousands towards the grand stand, carrying everything—dragoons, police, royal princes,

trusty sides-de-camp, and foreign visitors—
along with it. The Princess of Wales was about
to descend to her carrisge, and this was to socount for the tremendous congestion of humanity.
The people came pouring in from every side,
above a hundred thousand in number, and
their cheers were desiening as the Prince
handed the Princess to her carriage. Her
royal highness graciously sad repeatedly
acknowledged the viwas of the crowd, but the
latter at last pressed so close that a soore of the
Boyals had to be called into requisition to clear the
way. The mixture of uniforms and mufti, of
soriet and green, of men and women, of horses
and carriages, of military bands and banners, and
light and heavy guus, seemed all to float in one
vast sea, and to bear the royal carriage with the
two princesses majestically along towards the distant windmill, where was to commence the evolutions of the petit guerre.

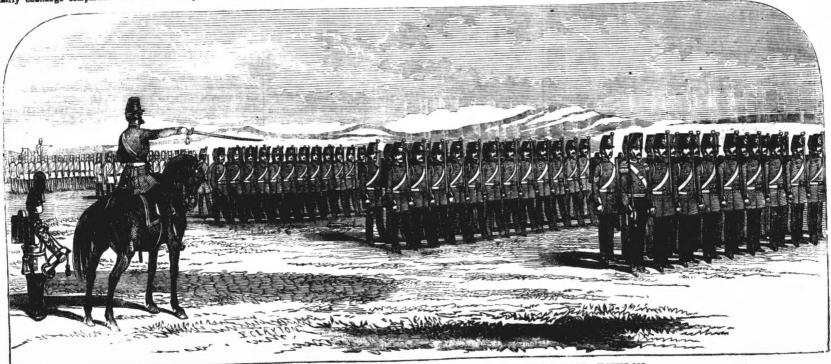
THE SHAM FIGHT.

two princesses majestically along sowards are distincted with the petit guerre.

THE SHAM FIGHT.

As the corps marched along the racecourse after the inspection they dispersed to the latt to take up the various positions they were appointed to attack or defend. The consequence was, that as soon as the marching past was over, the crowd, who had hitherto hustled and fought to look at the Princess and her party, now hurried off to enjoy the scenes of carnage and slaughter which the presence of the treaty-four fine field-pleose had led them to anticipate; the creats of the Downs to the left of the rece-course were liferally darkneed with the scores of thousands of people who met there, and still they came and keps on coming. The grand stand was left far behind; a hill obscured it from the vision of all who intended to see the fight, and there were very few who did not attempt the experiment. It took a considerable time for the volunteers to take up their ground, because the heavy nuns could not be moved rapidly, and a tramp of a couple of miles over those chalk downs, after rain, is not calculated to impart buoyancy to the footstep.

The sham fight commenced under what a termed favourable suspices—that is to sar, the weather was not tempestious, and the men had been stimulated by the inspection—of the Prince and Princes at other weather, it was more cheerful than it had been during the day, and the scene itself was calculated to set as powerful stimulant. The forces, without much parade, marched off to their posts, and when the first gun was fired the saled was not of long duristion. It was soon seen that the volunteers had quietly dispersed in all directions, and were ready for the weather was probably 1,000 less. The stacking part were propad to swear that the dark patches in the distance were suching but clumps of these. The deliasion was not of long duristion. It was soon seen that the volunteers had quietly dispersed in all directions, and were ready for the words for a wear probably 1,000 less. The stacking f



THE BRIGHTON REVIEW .-- A BATTALION WHEELED FROM LINE INTO ECHELON.

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victory, and were about to carry everything before them, when the defenders, nothing daunted, boldly advanced, and answered the rattle of the enemy's charge with a fierce outburst of firing. After a pause the enemy was seen to be retreating, followed by the outraged foes in hot pursuit. The defence had been streng henced by additional men, and a tremendous fire was opened. The response was an aerious, that the defenders were obliged to draw again upout their reterves, and the attackers wisely retreated. The firing then ceased for a few moments, the only ammunition then fired bring small shots, in the chape of a heavy storm of hall. For a short time the enemy had the field in their hands, but the defenders getting more desperate, the combutants began to get closer together.

While the forces were thus moving the attention of the appreciations was diverted to the Prince of Wales, who approached from the fauther size with the staff. He was londly obsered as he drove off to wards Brighton, where he and the Princess took lunched with the sham-light from the raccountse.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the royal party, after lunching at the Pavillon with the mayor, returned to town.

Deputiting.

CITY AND SUBERBAN. 7 to f agst Out and Outer (: ff); 10 to 1 aget Mephistophiks (off, t 12 to 1).

OHESTAK CUP.—100 to 8 agst Dalby (w); 100 to 3 agst Ruccoo (1); 30 to 20 on Dalby agst Harry Brailstord (*).

DERBY.—7 to 1 agst Rustic (t); 25 to 1 agst Blue Riband (w); 33 to 1 agst Strathouan (t).

THE NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND.

The fourth attempt to remove this magnificent irou-clad ship from her building slip, Millwall, into the Thames was made on Monday afternoon, under circumstances of a peculiarly favourable nature; but notwithstanding the vast mechanical and colentific appliances brought into exercise—carried out as they were under the circuiton of some of the most eminent and experienced naval architects and engineers, and aided by the potent agency of a very high spring tide—we regret to state that the noble vessel still remains in her former critical position, apparently immovable.

An American Cardinal —It is announced that the Pope intends sending a cardinal's hat to Archbishop Spaulding, the Roman catholic primate at Baltimore. He will be the first American cardinal created. He has already been constituted apostolic delegate, with power to convene a plenary council of all the American bishops.

The Duke of Hamilton and the Riederpast —The rinderpest has appeared in Cadzow Forest, among the famous breed of wild cattle be "ging to the Duke of Hamilton. The dute, with a view to p evre his valuable herd of Ayrahres, has put them down in his coal pits, where they are enjoying complete immunity from the plague though it is raging above.—Carlisle Patriot.

Egg Test —Eggs, if good, will rest upon the side when tested in water. If one end turns up, be sure of a bad egg — American Paper.

in water. If one end turns up, be sure of a bad egg — American Paper.

DRATH OF CAPTAIN GEOLD, R.N.—This veteran efficer, who entered the royal navy in the year 1800, and served with Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen, and afterwards in a number of the naval wars which established England's supremacy, died at Southsea. Captain Goold was eighty years of age.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL—Another statue has been added to the decorations of the porch. It is that of Eiward the Black Prince, and is placed in the south face of the west butteress. The prince is represented as in complete armour, and on either side of him are the words "Poictiers" and "Cressy." He is supposed to be resting after the battle, and is leaning upon his battle-axe, with the flag of France beneath his feet. The Stratton memorial, placed in the cathedral a few weeks ago, consists of very handsome choir desks in open brass work, with bress standards and carved oak beneath. In the panels is an inscription which states that the desks were erected in memory of the Rev. Johns Stratton, who for thirty-nine years was precentor of Canterbury Cathedral.

DRETHUCTION OF THE LARGEST PROVISION STORE IN INKLAND.

Joshus Stratton, who for thirty-nine years was precenter of Canterbury Cathedral.

Destruction of the Largest Provision Store in Ireland.

—Estimated Loss of 150,0000. Worth of Property—On Sunday evening, one of the most extensive and most destructive fires which ever occurred in Belfast took place, and resulted in the complete destruction of the extensive provision stores of Mesers. Thomas Sinclair and Sons, Tomb-street, by far the largest entablishment of the kind in Ireland, and with only few equals in extent in the United Kingdom. The fire commenced in the second floor, which was filled with provender for horses, which were in stables on the ground floor below, and with difficulty were removed without injury. We have heard several statements as the only guessed at. The damage done is estimated at from 130,000. to 150,000%, and is covered by insurance. We have not as yetherd the names of the offices in which the insurances were effected.—Northern Whig.

heard the names of the offices in which the insurances were effected.

Northern Whig.

Shiffwrrek and Narrow Escape of a Lifeboat's Crew.—
During Sanday night a severe gale blew upon the Northumberiand coast from the E.N.E., with a fearful sea breaking. At tide time ou Monday morning, the pilots and others on the look-out were in the greatest alarm lest some of the vessels which are running for the Tyne for shelter should be driven ashore, and about four o'clock the reports of three guns, one following the other rapidly, indicated that a vessel had gone ashore on the south side of the Tyne, and called up the life brigade to rescue the crew. The Tynemouth and South Shields brigades mustered rapidly, and men might be seen running towards the coast in all directions. The vessel that had gone ashore had done so at the south side of the south pier, and the violent sea had driven her well up. The South Shields brigade had the apparatus soon out, and a line was directly thrown out to the vessel. A hawser was passed to the ship, and a cradle was rigged upon it, and the crew, five in number, with the master's wife and child, were speedily landed, the South Shields brigade winning the first laurels in saving life, in connexion with the crew and goopaker volunteer force. The South Shields Life Brigade on duty was largely composed of South Shields Infos. As soon as the signal was given, another portion of the South Shields pilots manned the Tyne lifeboat, and were taken in tow of a steam-tag. Unfortunately, in passing down the estuary of the Tyne, the lifeboat was strack by two or three heavy seas, which broke the tow line, and, before the men could ship their care, the boat was driven with tremendous force upon the inner pier. The men were either pitched out or had to leap for their lives, and scamble as best they could amongst the stone out of the reach of the seas. They were in great peril for some time, for if the same kind of heavy seas had broken on the piers, or struck the boat, they would inevitably have been washe Northern Whie

DESMORO; OR, THE RED HAND.

DESMORO; OR, THE RED HAND

THE RED HAND DESMORO; OR, T

DESMORO; CR, THE RED HAND.

DESMORO; OR, THE RED HAND.

DESMORO; OR, THE RED HAND. DETAILED ADVERTISEMENTS WILL APPEAR.

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rotk.
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OALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

	ANNIVERSARIES.			H. W.	L. B.
1 -				A M.	P. M.
7 8	Prince Leopold born, 1853	***	*** **	. 6 7	6 28
0 24	Empire of Mexico instituted, 1804				
	Caralles Sh 15m · sais fin 4but.		*** **	. 10 00	11 3
2 7	Gold discovered in Australia, 1850	***	*** **	. 11 41	0.97
9 6	Handal died. 1759	***		. 0 10	0 01

Moon's charges.—New Moon, 15th, 7n. 7m. a.m. Sanday Lessons.

Num. 22; Heb. 10.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The first Sunday ster Easter is called Low Sunday, because it is
Easter-day repeated, with the Church service semawhat abridged
or lowered in the cetemony from the powp of the featival the Sunday
before.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents finding their questions unanswered will understand that we are unable to do so, either from their peculiarity, or that our orrespondents with little trouble could readily obtain the information

that we are anable to do so, either from their peculiarity, or that dure correspondents with little trouble could readily obtain the information themselves.

Porlishing Department.—All letters to be addressed to Mr. Jone Diors 313, Strand. Persons unable to produce the Penny Lilustrated Werkly News from newsycenders, or specia, may forward the amount for a single number, or for a term of subscription, by money order, payable to Mr. Diors, so as to receive the journal direct from the office. A Quarter's subscription is 2a. 2d. for the Stamps of the money order, payable to Mr. Diors, so as to receive the journal direct from the office. A Quarter's subscription is 2a. 2d. for the Stamps of a Subscription will be indicated by the journal being sent in a coloured wrapper. Receipt stamps cannot be received in paymout of a Subscription will be indicated by the journal being sent in a coloured wrapper. Receipt stamps cannot be received in paymout of a Subscription to this journal.

To Ode Subscribers.—The Penny Illustrated Werkly News and Bow Bells sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom for three polmy postage stamps. Persons wishing to subscribe for a quarter, so as to receive the two Ladden the post, may remit a subscribe of as to the Colour the Colour the Post, may remit a subscribe of as to the Ladden the Post, may remit a subscribe of as to the Ladden the Post, may remit a subscribe of the wind the same time to be publicated of banns, persons may be married at any time which there in the subscribed to the local time time is and was on 1 y 21st, 1'91, when a localit took place at Drury-lens Those for the wives, who we, and children of the killed and woulded in Loid Howes victory. The receips can abso cossion were announced as exceeding 1,860. On the king's visit to Covent Garden, in 1833 the read-like agreeman is a first cousis—a cousin descended from the same father and maker.

The—By the Reform Bill of 1832, the number of masters was 500 for England, 33 for Scotland, and 165 for Ireland.

EIFLEMAN—XO. E

in Bow-street, Covent-garden, as distinguished from Mer majossy a Theatre. Ros Boy —Sir Walter Scott died at Abbotsford in 1832. M. M.—The title of Princess of Wales was first bell by Mary, of England, M. M.—The title of Princess of Wales was first bell by Mary, of England, M. M.—The title of Princess of Wales was first bell by Mary, of England, Mho was thus created by Lor Isther, Henry VIII, in order to conditate the Welsh paper, and keep allved he name.

DENDAN.—Mrs. Chover played Lady Masheth to Edmund Kean's Macbeth at the Heymanket Theat. October 5th, 1881.

H. H. P.—A candidate for admission as a subjent of the Boyal Academy must present a titler reques by to be admitted as a papit, accompabled by a ceptilizate from a shorty man as to this moral character, and a speciment of 5th progress in the sirt, the particulars of which may be obtained by applying to the secretary at the Academy.

JULIET.—Mrs. Oharles Kean was born in 18.5, and she made for first appearance at Drary-lane Theatre, September 23nd, 1826, as Violante, Miss Maria Tree (afterwards Mrs Bradshaw) was born in 1801, and appeared at Coveni-garden in 1819, as Rosins, in "The Barber of Seville."

L. D.—The Times first appeared in 1785, but bore the number 9.1, being a continuation of the Universal Register, which had been published some time before. The first on her of the Morning Chronicle was issued in 1.69; the Morning Advertiser in 1784. The first dealy paper is said to have been the Public Ledger, published in 1789.

ENOCH ARDEN.—The late Rey. George Teneyson, father of the Poet Laurests, was rector of Someraby, near Hornassile.

E. T.—Tho Playhouse Bill, ordering all picess to be inspected before they could be played, was passed in 1797.

PROSPERO.—The "Reyal Orenge Theatro" was in Queen-tree, Pical'co. It was in existence in 1881, and remained open as intervals for some years sterwards.

HARRY W.—"flabess Corpus" is a law term, signifying "You may have the body"

F. O.—The site of the ancient city of Troy is between the Dardanelles and the Arabian Guilf in Asia Minor.

THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS. SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1866

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABBOAD

THAT the "Volunteer Movement," as it used to be called, is now seventh year of its moving, and is still moving, with yearly increasing vitality, is assuredly a fact in which we may all rejoice. There is a popular physiological theory that every part of the human frame is by slow and gradual waste and removation changed at least once in every seven years, so that at the close of each septennial period we are in possession of wholly new bodies, that have by imperceptible substitution, without change of identity or pause of function, taken the place of those we bore before. This theory holds good in a great decree with temperate the relative yearly increasing vitality, is assuredly a fact in which we may all theory holds good, in a great degree, with respect to the volunteer force. Though there are some who have stood in its ranks from the commencement, the great body of its members are unques-tionably enrolled on the principle of limited enlistment, and not a tionably enrolled on the principle of limited constanct, and not a large proportion continue their services beyond the first half-dezen years. The lapse of such a period makes so many changes in a man's putshits, avocations, and inclinations, that few have time, opportunity, or disposition to continue in precisely the same round of occupations that were possible and pleasing at first. Our idle young men grow absorbed in business, the bachelors many, the married man have augmenting facilities, a change of same round of occupations that were possible and pleasing at first. Our idle young men grow absorbed in business, the bachelors marry, the married men have augmenting families; a change of residence, a new opening, a different arrangement of hours of labour, a thousand accidents in the infinite variety of life, make it seldom possible that we can devote the same time to any recreation which we gave to it seven years ago. Nevertheless, in spite of retirements by its older members, the volunteer force still yearly grows in numbers. Hence we have clear evidence that its sudden growth was not due to any negativity in the featings of one capegrows in numbers. Hence we have clear evidence that its audden growth was not due to any peculiarity in the feelings of one generation, or of any particular conjuncture of affairs, but indicated a deeply planted sentiment of the age, and supplied a felt necessity of modern society. Voluntary soldiering, it is plain, suits Englishmen, and is consenant with the ideas of our times. And since this is now proved, we may gain confidence that it will not speedily pass away, but will continue to grow stronger and stronger, to attract always a larger and wider support, and with proper regulation to become more and more a thoroughly national and enduring institution. What contributes to give to it this character is ladeed not very easily to be traced, but the difficulty is chiefly because so many What contributes to give to it this character is indeed not very easily to be traced, but the difficulty is chiefly because so many circumstances and motives combine to produce the result. We are not more patriotic certainly than our fathers, who, like ourselves, turned out as volunteers in time of war, but turned in again as soon as the imminence of danger was over. We are not fonder of idleness, nor more addicted to out-door sports, for we really work harder, and our fast-growing cities shut out the country from many among us. We are not more anamoured of military glory, for we hear much more now than them of the produces of non-intervention, and the meanness of a conqueror's renown. We are not more ready to follow at the call of any leader, for our whole society is becoming to follow at the call of any leader, for our whole society is becoming from the top to the bottom daily more democratic, and our political institutions more republican. Yet every one of these changes in our character seems to have a certain degree of influence in making volunteering popular. Our patriotism, if less exuberant and exultant, is more deep-seated and resolute; we have more knowledge of our strength and our weakness, more true appreciation of the value of what we have to defend, and bester understanding of the only way in which it can be defended. We have ceased to vapour about one Englishman besting three Frenchmen; we know that the rifle turns the scale from strength to skill, and that the rush of a mob is a different to follow at the call of any leader, for our whole society is becoming scale from strength to skill, and that the rush of a mob is a different scale from strength to skill, and that the rush of a mon is a discrete thing from the charge of a column. We work harder, and we feel the need of more energetic recreation. We are in populous cities pent, and we crave for the motive to take exercise within them, and to break forth in a holiday into a country "marching out." We wish to be at peace with all the world, but we know peace comes only from strength, and we rejoice to show that we can help the strength which wakes near a senter. So the volunto make up the strength which makes peace secure. So the volun-teer army, which instructs and heightens our national skill in the teer army, which instructs and heightens our national skill in the use of arms, which gives recreation and compation in one, and which gives all a sense of doing something for the benefit of our common Fatherland, wins its way as the holiday career most popular in England. And so may it be for many a recurring Easter Monday, till some fundamental change in all the institutions of society and in the relations of nations shall bring the day when its work is no more needed, and we can without fear or sorrow see its decedence.

Wx are now in possession of the statements of the chief military and naval officers who were engaged in the work of punishing "rebels" during the ments of terror in Jamaica. These who refused to accept these pursons' despatches and letters as evidence against them can of source not be expected to accept their oral statements. But he great body of the public will look to the ovidence they have new given on oath as the ment favourable version they are able to furnish of their condises, after being sequalitied with the view taken of it at a distance, and after being solemnly warned by the commissioners that what they did say may have after the commissioners that sequainted with the view taken of it at a distance, and after being selemnly warned by the commissioners that what they did say may hereafter be given in evidence against them. It is not surprising to find that in such circumstances they disclaim some things for which they at first took oredit. Colonel Hobbs, for example, now denies that he tied a man to his saddle and pointed a revolver at his head—facts which he asserted verbatim in his despatch, and which indeed we had no other means of learning. It is fer Colonel Hobbs to satisfy his superiors and his brethren in his profession whether he spoke the truth in writing or on oath; the

point, amid the worse horrors which are confessed, is too imma rerial to the public to be worth investigation at our hands.
We cannot recapitulate all the instances in which the officers im-We cannot recapituate at the instances in which the plicated admitted the substance of the charges made sgait at them even while trying to pullists or deny the aggravations. We shall merely bring together one or two of the sentences which tell from their lips, reported by a Jamaica correspondent. Lieutenant Oxley, their lips, reported by a Jamaica correspondent. Lieutenant Oxley, of the Wolveriae, admits shooting men who were running away; and who would not stop when hailed, "though he believed they were near enough to hear the order." He "took Paul Bogle's daughter for a guide, promising her £100 and the life of her husband if she would betray her father." Osptain Hole, 6th Regiment, asys he "ordered about twenty women to be flogged at Manchioneal"—a gallant act, not apparently inflicted so much as with a view to the recovery of goods; for "in all cases the women were told that if they confessed where they had hidden stolen property they would not be punished, but enly in a very few instances did they avail themselves of this means of escape." Colonel Hobbs, having spared the lives of six men who had been caught without arms, afterwards regretted he had done so, "because after this act of clemency so many persons gave themselves up, and hung shout the camp, that he was afraid they would expose his force to danger." Lieutenant Brand, B.N., the president of the court which tried Gordon, himself took a shopkeeper to the provost-marshal for calling a midshipman a d—d fool, and had six lashes administered to him. He executed a "gaol delivery," when "the prisons were full and the aridance coming to year alongly "by diamissing the calling a midshipman a d—d fool, and had six lashes administered to him. He executed a "gaol delivery," when "the prisons were full and the evidence coming in very slowly," by dismissing the prisoners who received good characters, and flogging those with bad. General Nelson saw the "running the gauntlet," which so many have declared never took place, and says he instantly stopped it. But, at the same time, he says that, "under martial law he assumed that the whole population of St. Thomas-in-the-East were rebels till they proved their loyalty." And he avows that "it was under his orders that tried and untried prisoners were led out to witness the executions at Morant Bay." It is now for Government to determine whether officers of either service who could be guilty of acts not merely of Bay." It is now for Government to determine whether officers of either service who could be guilty of acts not merely of indiscretion, but of cold-blooded, malicious savagery, are proper persons to hold her Majesty's commission. We have hitherto forborne to assume that the honour of the army and navy demanded that the service should be purged of such degrading dishonour; but we have now the explanations of the officers inculpated, and it is time to ask whether more evidence can be needed than their own admissions. For if such men remain in the army and navy, those services on which we all look with national and social pride, whose honour has as yet been unimpeached, whose galiantry and gentleservices on which we all look with national and social pride, whose honour has as yet been unimpeached, whose gallantry and gentleness have been unstained, must bear the reproach of sheltering men who have ordered women to be flogged; who paraded men, condemned and uncondemned, to witness executions; who bride a wife to betray her father to the gallows with the lure of her husband's life; who held up for imitation by their subordinates the example of a brother officer who was "hanging like fun;" and who did all this amidst a population unresisting, disarmed, abjectly suing for meroy.

who did all this amidst a population urresisting, disarmed, abjeotly suing for mercy.

Danger of Hasty Burells.—M. Laku, priest of Gizay (France), has cent the following statement to the local journals:—"Having been summoned to assist my brother out of Nienl, I have just witnessed a fact which has gressily excited the people of the neighbourhood. A woman manced Bedgagonde Deguessean, who was supposed to be dead, was to have been interest in the morning, and the relations were all in attendance, when the person who had laid out the corpus, as also was completing her work, fancied she discovered a slight movement in the right arm. Upon examination the woman was found to be still sive! I immediately went to see the woman and found no pulse—no movement; the members were perfectly stiff, to see observation, at intervals, an almost improsphibe swelling of one of the steries in the neck could be discorted. I let a few drops of brandy fall upon her teeta, which were deembed in such a manner that it was impossible to separate them, and shortly after a slight hissing noise was heard. Bhe continues still (twenty-four hours a Barramyer.—The brethers of the Eegland Forter of St. Benedict celebrated Good Friday in their peculiar fashion, at the mousaiery, at Norwich. Brother Ignatius was not present, not having yet returned to Eegland from Rume, and the service differed in some respects from that of last year, but was lit to a fair extent with gas, although the altar was draped with block, relieved with four large candles and a tier of smaller ones. The attendance was not very large, and was of an extremely impractly desorption, persons continuelly coming in and going cut: a large proportion of those present were also young girls and boys. There were, however, some men and women of the poorer class at the service, and the deman. The beather is an alternative of the poorer class at the service, and the deman. The beath of the poorer class at the service, and the deman. The beath of the poorer class at the service, and the dem

SHOOKING OUTRAGE AT SHEFFIELD.—SETTING A WOMAN ON FIBE.

SHOOKING OUTRAGE AT SHEFFIELD.—SETTING A WOMAN ON FIRE.

An outrage of a horrible nature, and which has since terminated facility, was committed at Sheffield at an early hour on Saturday moraing. Living in yard in Harvest-lane was a widow named Mary Ann Sadih, and of forty-four years, with whom lived a man maned Joseph Pictures of, a table-blade striker. At the beginning of their intimacy in the strike her with kindness, but of late she had suffered granely stated her with kindness, but of late she had suffered granely stated her with kindness, but of late she had suffered granely stated her with kindness, but of late she had suffered granely stated her with kindness, but of late she had suffered granely stated her with kindness, but of late she had suffered granely stated her with the suffered property of the woman to assist in extinguishing the fire, he coulty replied, "Let the ——burn; it rerves her right." She was removed to the infirmary, and on examination if was seen that she was so seriously burned that there was no prospect of her recovery. A magistrate was accordingly sent for, and she made the following statement as her dying deposition:—"I am a widow. I have been so about six years. I am nearly forty-four years of age. I have three children living with ma. The olisest lide boy is at present with his grandmother. I and the prisoner have been living togother as man and wife, off and on, for about four years. We rately lived cogother more than three weeks, when we quarreiled and he left me. He had often been togetharing that its meaning the strike of the strike of

DISGRACEFUL OUTBAGES AND RIOT IN A CHURCH.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGES AND RIOT IN A CHURCH.
The village of Northmoor-green, near Bridgewater, was on Sanday the scene of a most diagraceful riot, arising out of the introduction into the services of the parish church of those ritualistic observances of the middle sges, for the restoration of which a stroggle is now being made by the ministers of many churches. The Ray, James Thorpe, the incumbent, has been long known as amongst the loremost of that party, and it had become known that there were to be grand doings on Easter Sanday, and that the services of the members of the Third Order of St. Genedict, in fraternity at the Oratory, Trenchard-street, Bristol, had been invoked on the occasion. A very disgraceful state of thing a resulted. Daring the Saturday night some parties, as yet undiscovered, forced out one of the windows of the church, and having thus obtained ingress to the sacred edifice, committed some scandalous sous of outrage. They destroyed the altar decorations, broke the sitar, the super-altar, and a wooden cross which stood upon it; cut the bell-ropes, broke open the chest in which the sacramental vessels were kept, and destroyed some of them; removed the altar candletticks, and having stamped upon them, threw them into the churchyard; tore up a portion of the incumbent's vestments, and besmeared the obsoict and its sittings and the illuminated work over the communion-table with purrid eggs. The outrages accomplished, others had yet to be encountered. In the morning the prior, Brother Oyprian, the sub-prior, Brother Patrick, and about thirty members and choristers of the Benedictines arrived, and preceded to the school room Numerous parties of rough-locking visitions also poured into the village in almost all sorts of conveyances from Bridgewater and other surrounding places, and as soon as the church was opened took possession of it, crowding it to a most inconvenient extent, and some of them having the bad taste to take in dogs with them. Some attempts and beneficiaries were should be procession

those present, and insisted that he had done nothing which was not strictly in accordance with the laws which govern the National Ohurch and sanctioned by the Scriptures and the canons. On his returning to the chancel the noises were resumed with greater vohemence. The dogs were set howing, a tin canister flong about, and the church converted into a regular beargarden. A gentleman from Bridgewater attempted to stay the tunuit, but in vain; and the incumbent again ascending the pulpit, gave a brief discourse from Jehu xx, v. 15. He stoutly rebuked the congregation as being worse than heatlens and savages, and, declaring that it would be worse than heatlens and savages, and, declaring that it would be worse than sacrilege to onsecrate the elements in such a presence, he prayed that God might forgive their blasphemy committed in His temple sgainst His most holy name, and bade them leave the church, which, after some time, they did. The disgraceful proceedings bave given rise to a most intense feeling in the district, some condemning the ray, gentleman for attempting to introduce Romish practices into the pure religion of the Ohurch, and others sympathizing with him as a zealons and earnest Christian anxious for the salvation of souls.—Somerestaire Paper.

SHOOKING AND MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT MOUNT-STEWART FARM, BRIDGE OF EARN.

SHOOKING AND MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT MOUNTSTEWART FARM, BRIDGE OF EARN.

At an early hour on Friday night, the inhabitants of the village of the Bridge of Earn and surrounding districts were thrown into a state of the greatest excitement by a report that an atrochos murder had been committed at Mount-Stewart Farmhouse, which is situated about two miles and a half to the west of the Bridge of Earn, and mear to be Forgandenny and Dunning-road. The report proved to be too true, for it was seen ascertained that Janet Hogers, a married woman, filty years of age, and a sister of Mr. William Henderson, farmer, Mount-Stewart, parish of Forgandenny, had been found lying in the kitchen of her brother's farminoses, in a pool of blood, with marks upon her which indicate that she had been foully murdered. The facls connected with this distressing and mysterions costs, so far as they have yet come to light, are at follows:—Mr. Henderson left Mount-Stewart on Friday foremon, at about ten o'clock, with a horse and cart, for Perth, where he had some business to do. On his way home in the evening he stopped at the Bridge of Earn, shortly after six o'clock, and had some corression with Mr. John Geddes, slater, as to some work to be performed on his (Mr. Henderson's) house and steading. Mr. Henderson wished Mr. Geddes to go to Mount-Stewart on Saturday, but the later ould not do so, and promised to go to-day (kionday.) Mr. Henderson left the Bridge of Earn about seven o'clock, and reached home about a quatter to eight. On going to the front door he found it locked. He knocked, but re-slwing no regly, he went round to the kitchen-door, which he also found locked. He then effected an intense to the house by means of a window, and on proceeding to the kitchen-door, which he also found locked. He then effected an intense to the house by means of a window, and on proceeding to the kitchen-door, which he also found inclede. He then effected an intense to the house he mander in the content site of the process of the manual steward house t

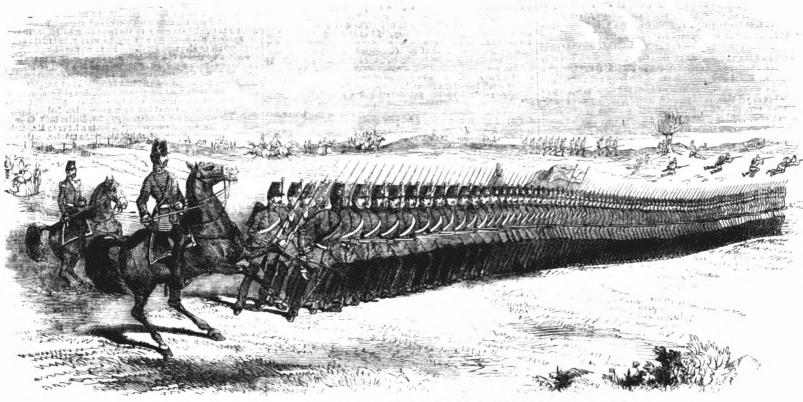
man and two women-Stowart Farmbouse on Fricay. There is only one ploughman engaged on the farm—Scotsman.

Murder of an Octoberaria.—The Court of Assizes of Taraet-theronne last week tried a woman named Mertin, aged thirty-six, on a charge of having, at Faudoas, on the 20th January leat, murdered her hasband's tather, a man eighty years of age, with whom she and her husband tived. The old man was found dead in his room with numerous craises on his head and a string drawn tight room with numerous craises on his head and a string drawn tight room with numerous craises on his head and a string drawn tight room with numerous craises on his head and a string drawn tight room with numerous craises on his head and a string drawn tight room with numerous craises on his head and a string drawn tight room with numerous craises on his head and a string drawn tight room with numerous craises on his head and a string drawn tight room who as a business of the numerous known to entertain the feeling towards her father-in-law, because her october of the defence and her been in a lunate espinance we shoet. The prisoner, when anterrogated, at first decide her guilt, and precauded that Merkin had been mardered by a thirt, who had entered the house during her absence and stolen a small sum of money. When this story was prived to be faise she made a full confession, stating that she had struce, her father-in-law on the head with a stick till he was sunned and then had strangled him. The counsel for the defence set up a plea of insanity, but without effect, for the jury found her "Gailty, with extenuating circumstances," and she was sentenced to twenty years' hard labour.

Informant to Morassal.—Are you disturbed at night and, proken of your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with the secrucating pain of outling techt?—If so, go at once to a commist and got a bottle of "airs. Winslow's Scotling syrap." It will refleve the poor little sufferer immediately; this preparation, which has been in ase to America over thirty years, a



THE REVIEW AT BRIGHTON .- SKIBMISHERS ADVANCING TO THE ATTACK. (See page 676.)



A BATTALION CHARGING IN LINE, SUPPORTED BY SKIRMISHERS. (See page 676.)



A BATTALION DEPLOYING IROM COLUMN INTO LINE, IN DOUBLE-QUICK TIME. (See page 676.)



Theatricals, Ithusic, etc.

HAYMARKET—Mr. Sothern returned to this establishment on Easter Monday, and met with a most enthusiantic reception. A rew comedy, by Mr. Westland Meraden, was produced on the occasion and from the manner in which it was received, there is no double of its having a very successful run. It is entitled "The Favourite of Fortune," and the promises to solure another great triumph. Owing to numerous other theatrical novelties to notice this week, we ris rive a detail of the plot, which deserves a greater space than we can now accord to it. We may ment in that the other principal parts are admirably sustained by Miss Kate Saville, Miss Nelly Moore, Miss Snowdon, Mrs. Fiz william, Miss Careline Hill, Miss H. Lumley, and Messra. Bnokatone, Chippendale, and Rogers. The comedy was preceded by the comedicate of "A Romantic Attachment"—Miss Ada Cavendish, Miss Ociemen, Mrs. E. Fiz william, Messra. W. Farren, Compton, and Johnson sestaining the principal parts; and followed by Mrs. Buckatone's farce, "Snocking Events," supported by Miss Lovell, Mrs. E. Fiz william, Messra. Ohippendale, Weathersby, and Compton.

PRINCESES—There was a large number of holiday folks at this theatre on Menday night. After the amusing triffle, "The Ghost in spite of timeself," Mr. Dion Bonciosalt's "Streets of Lordon," with its striking situations and melodramatic effects, was played for the 210th time. As it has been already noticed at length, we need only state that it is still attractive and evidently appreciated. As usual, Mr. Vining was excellent as Badger. The other characters were well acted, and the scenery was strikingly picturesque.

LYCEUM.—Here there has been no alteration. Mr Feother HAYMARKET -Mr. Sothern returned to this establishment

other characters were well acted, and the scenery was strikingly picturesque.

LYCEUM.—Here there has been no alteration. Mr Fechter was content, on Eister Monday, with introducing to the frequenters of the Lyceum. The Master of Ravenswood," and the crowd which filled the house from floor to root paid fresh homage to his genius in his character of Edgar Ravenswood. The other attraction is the farce of "Simpson and Oo," which is played with much spirit by Mr. S. Emery, Mr. C. Horaman, Mr. Stanley, Miss Elsworthy, Miss Heurade, Mrs. Horaman, and Miss E. Boyce.

OLY MPIC.—The revival of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" at this theatre, and the enthusiastic reception is met with both on Saturday and Monday night, heaves no other alternative to the management than to postpone the new drama announced for Easier week, and to keep the cld piece in the bills. It is fortunate for its reproduction that the cast is very little altered from the original, and that the piece is now as powerfully represented as on that exciting night when it was first produced, and its success was one of the most triumphant that has brislion a modern play. The dramatis persons now comprises Misses Lydia Foote, Sheridan, and E. Farren; Mrs. Stophens, Messrs. Atkins, G. Vincent, R. Soutar, W. H. Stepheus, H. Ocoper, Horace Wigan, and Naville. The burleague of "Princess Primtose" is also retained.

STRAND—A new classical barleague extravaganza, entitled.

lesque of "Princess Princes" is also retained.

5TRAND—A new classical burl-sque extravaganza, entitled

"Paris; or, Vive Lempriere," is the Esster novelty nere by Mr. O

Burnand. The scenery is very beautiful and elaborate, and the
costumes well chosen for the purposes of display. The burlesque
was received very favourably, and at the conclusion the principal
actors and the author were called before the scenes. The evening's
entertainment concluded with the farce of "Desf as a Post."

actors and the author were called before the scenes. The evening's entertainment concluded with the farce of "Deaf as a Post."

AS "LEY'S—Mr. E. T. Smith's venture upon the production of "Der Frieschutz" as the Easter attraction here has opened successfully, and a house crowded from pit to gallery testified to the fact. A numerous company has been drafted from the Royal English Opens, including Madamo Haigh Dyer, who took the part of Agnes, Muss Le fill of that of Anna, Mr. Henry Haigh and Mr. Ayneley Cooke those of Rodolph and Caspat. The other parts were filled by Mr. Onaries Lyall as the Prince, Mr. Corri, the father of Agnes, Mr. G. Honey, the villager Killian, and Mr. Basil Potter, the demon of the forest. The piece was put upon the stage with the utmost possible care, and the stagers were painstaking and accurate. The choruses, however, which formes glorious a feature of the opera, wanted force and volume, and this was consplctuously the case with the "Huntaman's Chorus;" but on the whole the "Der Frischutz' went well, though somewhat lazily. The scenery left nothing whatever to desire, and the supernatural illusion in the grand incentation scene, which we own to Professor Pepper's actione and ingenuity, presented some wonderful results. The new extravaganza of Mr. Burnand is founded upon the Moorish legend of "The Two Sisters," and is initiated "Boabdil et Ohice." (i.e., "Boabdil the Cheeky). It was long past midnight before the performences were brought to a close, which it was amidst a peried furore of plaudits, and the approval of the audience was further signified by a preremptory call for the lessee, who in obadience thereto appeared, and bowed his acknowledgments.

SURREY.—"East Lynne," with Miss Avonia Jones for the heroine, was the principal piece here on Easter Monday, and a house crowded in every part bore testimony to its continued popularity. This was followed by a new drama in two acts, first produced less week, and entitled the "Key of the Street; or, a Night in London."

SADLER'S WELLS—On

Night in London."

SADLER'S WELLS—On Monday evening, Mr. W. H. O Nation re-opened this old-established house for the summer season with an excellent company. The house during the recess has been removated and redecorated. Amongst the principal actors and actresses are Mr. T. Swinbourne, Mr. Mintyre, Mr. G. Belmore, Mr. Barrett, and Mr. F. Bareby; with Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Hudspeth, Miss Lizz'e Willimore, Miss Fanny Gwynne, Miss Ada Harland, Miss H.try Tracey, and Mrs. Poynter. Mr. Nye Chart, of Brightien, acting matager. The opening piece was "relphegor, the Mountebink," Mr. Swinbourne sustaining the principal part. The acting throughout was admirable; the comicality of Mr. Belmore fixely relieved the emotional portraiture of Belphegor, Madeline, and zent; and the drama concluded amidst the admiring plaudits of the whole house. The burlenque of "Ixion, the man at the wheel," with new and appropriate scenery, formed the interlude. The manner in which this extravaganza was put upon the stage elicited the highest marks of approbation. "Miss in Her Teens," at a very late hore, concluded the performance.

ADELPHI—although there was no nevelty here to attract the

elicited the highest marks of approbation. "Miss in Her Teens," at a very late hore, concluded the performance.

ADELPHI—Although there was no novelty here to attract the Easter holiday folk, a numerous andience attended to witness the entertainments, which consisted of "Through Fire and Water." "The Wreck Ashore," and "Behind Time," in which the old favourites Mr. J. I. Toole and Mr. Paul Bedford played the leading characters. In the first piece Mr. Toole enacts a part somewhat different from his usual comic line. As Joe Bright, the fireman, he represents with much effect the sentimental lover, with a streng dash of the pathetic in his acting. He was ably supported by Mr. R Phillips, Mr Ashley, and Mr. Billington; Miss Henrietts Sims and Mrs. Alfred Mellon (Miss Woolgar). In "The Wreck Ashore," Paul Bedford appeared in his usual character of Marmaduke Magog, the parish constable; and Mr. Toole as Jemmy Starling, a farmer's boy We need coarcely say that the drolleries of these emitent comedisms kept the house in a rear of laughter throughout their performances. Mr. Billing on as miles Bertram, the Squire of Moalley, of Miss Sims as Alice, and Mrs. Alfred Melion as bells, were perfect in their respective harted. Mr. B. Webster's new farce of "Behind Time" concluded the entertainments.

NEW ROYALTY.—Miss M. O'lver's management commenced a Saturday evening, and was specially distinguished by the introaction of a new buriesque-extravaganza entitled "Uif, the

Minstrel; or the Player, the Princess, and the Prophecy," from the pen of Mr. R. Reece. The acting throughout was capital, the scenery beautiful, the costumes respleadent. Miss M. Oliver, raciant in smiles and good looks, dressed magnificently and sang delightfully, looking every inch a princess. Miss Lydis Matthand represented the Minstrel Uli with great animation and sprightliness. In short, the burlesque was a triumphant success, and the acclamations at the end left no other inference to be drawn. When all the actors had been called for, and a separate call had brought on Miss Oliver and Miss Lydis Matthand, a lond ory was relied for Mr. Rees, who appeared and was received with enthusiastic cheers. The new burlesque, of course, will run throughout the holidays.

Olivor and Miss Lydia Maititand, a loud cry was relied for Mr R cos, who appeared and was received with entheasiate cheers. The new bulleque, of course, will run throughout the holidays.

The Gryatal Palack —On Good Friday, nearly 50,000 pyrnos assembled at this great rendexwas for the people. The day was the flast really spring day or have had, and from an early hour in the morning happy thousends continued to arrive at the Paisco by rail and by road. The govern programme was very inviting, and a portion of it is strictly in keeping with the chistract of the sacred antiversary. At hall peat welve Mr James Coward gave a series of performances, of a sacred character, on the Handel Festival organ. The principal mutical feature of the day was the concert of secred music which took place at half, past three, and to give effect to the selo part of Sacred Handel of the course of Madame Rudersdoff. Mr. Sins Heaves, Mr. Sacred Sacred Mr. The Harpe were called into requisition. Additional interest attached to the event from the fact that the intuitude visitions were foreized to join in the "Evening Hymn." The Old Hundredth Pation." God Save the Queen," and the "Halledpih Oborna" The whole sepect of the centre transcept at the time the sacred connect commenced was imposing in the exversal. Spinal and gigantic orchestrs, were occupied. Taken as a whole the overway story orderly. As Mr. Sims Baves and Mr. Sautley severally appeared on the platform they were received with great application of the platform they were received with great application. Spinal many the vast anchence. She was assisted by upwards of a hundred the highest and grid many the vast anchence of the Sacred Harmonic Society. Mr. Waiss had the greeting of an old public favourite. Both Mr. Sims Baves and Mr. Sautley severally appeared on the platform they were received with the older and guildeness of the district, went bravely, with the said of the nyind vices in union; but it was ween assisted by upwards of a hundred the high several programs. The shall sh THE CRYSTAL PALACE -On Good Friday, nearly 50,000 perions

began to rise for a rush, and after the fire had been put out the performance continued.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The entertainments provided here on Madday were of the usual varied kind, and were exceedingly well patronised by the holiday folks.

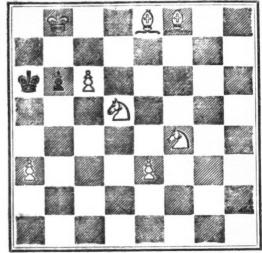
ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION—The entertainment provided by Mr. and Mrs. German Reed and Mr. John Parry has drawn together large and fashionable audiences. "Our Yachting Oruise," written by Mr. F. C. Burnand, is well calculated to draw out the prouliar talects of these old favourities of the public, and right well did they sustain their established reputation. The fillus rations "On Board our Yacht Nautilus off Malta," by Mesers. T. and W. Grieve, was excellent. The characters sustained by Mrs. German Reed were Elitse, the widow of a French pilot; Mrs. Wyldbury, a lady of quarre some tendenoies; Miss. Mandelhas Thrumb, an interesting orphan who lisps, and is studying the part of Ognelia in the opera of "Hamlet;" and Mrs. McNab, the third mother-in-law of Mr. Greengage, who has the misfortune of having two other mothers-in-law—Mrs. Major Domo, a military wildow (Mr. John Parry) accustomed to command her sen-in-law, and Mrs. Bodger (Mr. German Reed). The piece is full of life and humour, and has been received with universal satisfaction. The performances concluded with a new domestic scene, with musical illustrations, entitled "the Wedding Morn, the Haif-hour before the Breakfast, the Wedding Morn, the Haif-hour before the Breakfast, the Wedding Makers to make this apparation a special one. The proprietor had provided an attractive programme for the holiday makers to make this apparation at the programme for the holiday makers to make this.

shoe." We advise our holiday makers to make this cortainment a special one.

The Almanbra—The proprietor had provided an attractive programme for the holiday keepers, consisting of a new grand international ballet, called "Un Ballo in Maschera," produced un'er the direction of Madame Collier; a selection from Offenbach's comits opera, entitled "Orphes aux Enfers;" a new comic supernatural ballet, called "Orphes aux Enfers;" a new comic supernatural ballet, called "Orphes aux Enfers;" a new comic supernatural ballet, called "Orphes aux Enfers;" a new comic supernatural ballet, colled "Orphes aux Enfers;" a new comic supernatural ballet, colled "Orphes was numerous, comprising a large sprinkling of "country consins," evidently on pleasure bent. The "Illaminated Groves of Cloophas" was an extraordinary pleas of perspective, representing an avenue apparently hal a mile talletgih, which was greeted with repeated bursts of applausable performance was wound up by a new grand distant development scene and butterfly ballet, entitled the "D-scent of King D-sgon Fly and his cortegs of Golden Moths into the Olematis Bowers of Arcadis." The scenic effect through the ploof was grand in the extreme, cellipsing sil that we have previously seen on the boards of this place of popular amusements.

Thess.

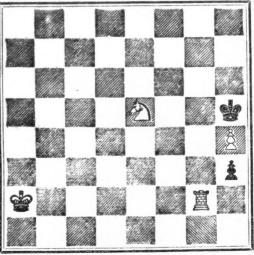
PROBLEM No. 348.-By F. Johnston, Esq.



White

White to move, and mate in three moves

PROBLEM No. 349 .- By C. W. (of Sunbury). Black



White

White to move and mate in five moves.

Game between Meiers. H. and S. White. Black. Mr. H.

1. P to K 4

2. P to K 8 4

8. P to K 5

4. K to K 8 8

5. P to Q 8 8

6. Q to Q R 4 (ch)

7. Q to Q 8 2

10. R 8 to K 2

11. P to Q 8

12. Casties

13. P to Q B 8

14. P to Q B 8

15. Q K to b 3

16. K P takes P

17. Q K to K 4

18. K to k 8 8

19. Q to Q square

20. P to Q K to K 4

18. K to k 8 8

19. Q to Q square

20. P to Q K to K 4

22. Q to Q 8

23. Q 8 to K 4

24. Q takes K 2

24. Q takes K 2

25. Q to K 8

26. Q takes K 5

27. K to K K 5

28. Q to K 4

29. K takes K (e)

30. Q to Q B 2 Mr. S.
1. P to K 3
2. P to Q 4
3. P to Q B 4
4. P to Q 5
5. P to Q 6 (a)
6. B to Q 2
7. P to Q B 3
8. K Kt to K 2
9. Q Kt to B 3
10. K Kt to Q 4
11. K B to K 2
12. Q B to B square
13. Uastles
14. K 8 to Q Kt 3 Mr. S. Mr. H. 18. Uastles 14. K Kt to Q Kt 3 15. P to K B 3 14. K Kt to Q Kt 3
15. P to K B 3
16. B takes P
17. K B 19 Q 5 (ch)
18. Kt sakes Kt
19. B to Q B 5
20. Kt sakes Kt P
21. Kt to Q 5
22. Q B to Q B 7 (c)
23. Kt takes B (ch)
24. B takes Q B
25. B takes B
26. K to B square
27. B takes Q B P
28. Q takes Kt
19. Q to Q 4
30. Q to Q 4
30. Q to K to K square
31. R takes B P
28. R to K 8 (ch)
33. R to B 8 (ch)
34. R takes Q
35. Q to Q 6 (ch)
36. P to B 4 (ch)
37. Q to B 4 (ch)
38. B to K 7 (cu)
18. 27. Kt to K Kt 8
28 Q to K 4
29. B takes Kt (e)
30. Q to Q B 2
31. Q to Q 2
32. Q to Q B 2
34. K to Kt 8
35. B takes B
36. K to Kt 4, best
37. K takes k'
38. B interposes White resigns

(a) This sacrifices a Pawn; but it tends to cramp White's game

inciderably.

(b) The only resource to avoid the immediate loss of the ex-

nange.

(c) All this is very neatly played.

(d) Better to have retaken the Bishop at once.

(e) He is obviously and en on the move if he take the Queen.

BENTLEMEN ONLY.—Avoid the unpreasantness caused by the loss of a brace button by insisting upon having your tronsers fitted with BUSSEYS PATENT BUTTONS, which never come off, and are fixed at the rate of five per minute. Patentees 'lepot, 482, New Oxfordstreet, W.O.—Admertisement.

his consequence of the Reduction in Duty, Horalman's Teas are now sup-pend by the Arents Eightpanes per in Gastoer. Every Gamine Packet is signed 'Horniman and Oo."—Advertisement.]

Naw and Police.

A PRITE PUNISHED—James Obeyer, a storely-built men, the said he was a baker, residing at 11 Octobersur-lane, busars-road, Birkon, was charged with builty drams and assaulting A drow Blake, a could she utilize years of each the pared from the even road Mr. Birth it at about on ven o'ch ca on allottery actuage to were walking along Fleet-s reof, and his latino buy and a play mate well walking logather a inter-way in front. He saw the present of consideration of the read from the position that he had have been a present of the read from the position of the down in the hand. He them made another blow at the other chird, but that one being a little older, dedged, and get beyond his reach. The prisoner then approached Mr. Blake, who first knowled him down and then gave him into custedy. The prisoner dented that he was drunk. Alderman Abbies and then he was the less excussible for establey, in his sober senses, a little child like that in the british maker he had. The sentence of the cust was that he be fined 20st, or four-teen days' imprisonment.

in his sober reneas, a little child like that in the braid manner he had. The sentence of the court was that he be flied 29s, or fourteen days' imprisonment.

WESTMINSTEIL

FLANNING A BURGLARY IN A REPUCE.—Anthony Robert Runnacles and John Willam Wilson, two young mon, were clarged before Mr. Belfe with planning and attempting to carry into execution an exicantive robberts at the house of Mr. Havgood, pawnbroker, Vanzhail-bridge-road. Frederick Degrat, a German, formerly engaged in the Federal same, and that almost an existence of the distance and related the field-ince Bicloge, where he first the first owners are supported in the federal same, and that one of the distance and the first owners and the second of the first owners are supported as a first owner of the world make some money by robbing a product of the first owner of the world will be some of the first owner, and the world make some money by robbing a product of a first owner of the first owner, and the world make some money by robbing a product of the first owner, and the and Wilson went to the Vauxnall-road, to the neighbourhood of Mr. Hawgood's house, where they were to be juried by the other prisoner. He left them and gave information to the joine of what was in contemplation. When he rejuded the prisoners it was arranged that the execution of the join about be deferred until the Bunday following, when the reast immass would be away from the house in the country. Runneroses they knew the premises well, and had robbed manner. The surface of the plan products the knew the premises well, and had robbed manner. But and the surface of the plan products that he was aligned to willow who would soon be overpowered. We know the surface of the plan product that the school had been the premises, and that a be a surface of the plan products that which can be a surfaced to willow the control of the plan products that which had a surface of the surface of

OLEBKEN WELL.

OLERKENWELL.

A STREET ROFFIAN.—William Good, a carman, of 16, Pophamstreet, Eisez-road, was charged with being drunk and wilfully breaking a sheeblack's box, value 2.61, and assaulting Richard Bloomfield, Mr. James Bariord, and Mr. Samuel Griffin. The damage to the box, and the assaulta which were of a most violent in being holiday time, he had taken a little drop too much to drink, and did not know what he was about. He regretted exceedingly what had occurred. Mr. Barker said as Mr. Griffin did not wish to press the charge the prisoner would not be punished for that. The prisoner would have to pay 2a.64, the damage done to the box, and 10s. fine, or in default seven days hard labour in the House of Correction. For the assault on Mr. Barford, the prisoner would have to pay a penalty of 11., or in default to be further imprisoned for fourteen days, with hard labour, in the House of Correction. The prisoner was locked up in default.

MARYLEBONE.

MARYLEBONE.

MUBDER OF A WOMAN AT KENSAL GREEN.—Daniel Elmore, aged 85, residing at No. 8, Briege-ierrace, Keusal-green, labourer, was brought up in the ouslody of Inspector Mackerell, of the X division, charged with the wiltul murder of his wife, Mary Elmore, in the Harrow-read. John Hose said: 1 am a labourer, residing at No. 18, Olfenoester-street, Paddington. A know the prisoner, and I knew he wife. On Sunday night, about half-past nine, I was in the Prince of Wales public-house, Harrow-read, when the decessed came in, and addressing me said, "Halloa, Mr. Rose," and 1 said, "Halloa, missus." She spoke to me,

and I told her it would be more to her credit if she was at home with her young children issueed of being there in the state she was toen in She was very druke. She asked me to essist her down the road, and I so also the sake of her cudden I would do so I took hold of h under one of her same, and assisted her acreas the road on to the footpath opposite, and dare say I lead her fifteen on twenty yards saving when we met the broade. I said to her, "Here cours Darlet, your husband, and he to take charge of you." I can't say whether he heard me to was then alward in first of me. When he dare and the said to his wife. "You "I can't say whether he heard not to the other, and as in left her he said." You have been we then though a dark he first of me. When he we he was then alward her down. Then he know heard we that I sasisted him to take the woman to the station-house. After this I went with the policeman came up, and I sasisted him to take the woman to the station-house. After this I went with the policeman so found the prisoner had made to the pelice, in which he distinctly admitted its will, was put in. Mr. George Brown, distincted he her her working the received her more closely I found a wound on the pelvis bane about two inches in length, which had form the bood vessels in that neighborhood, and from which blood had been flowing. I have no doubt that death resulted from the excessive hemorrhage. Mr. Misnifield foily committed the prisoner to the next assist of the Central Griminal Court on the charge of will microry. Change of help when he brought it up eighteen atter forks and epoch when he brought it up eighteen atter forks and epoch when he brought it up eighteen atter forks and epoch were missed of which he could give no account. From further inquiries made by processor he found that Warden had at times been admitted into she pantry. A consisted was called in and he sent for Warden, who was asked if he had missed any of the plate when he had been wasning or oleaning it. He said he knew nothing about it. Fr and I told her it would be more to her credit if she was at home

WORSHIP STREET.

WORSHIP STREET.

THE LAST DAYS OF AN OLD PONY.—William Nott, a greengroser, hving in Mouat Pleasant-lane, Upper Clapton, was charged at the instance of Mr. William Love, chief officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with savagely beating a miserable pony, his property, in Brook-street, Upper Clapton. Defendent taid that there could not be conston to write the pony severely, for he was serving customers from house to house. The whole thing was made out far worse than it really was. Mr. Ocote directed a fine of 20s. and costs, and the poor beast to be destroyed.

Cooke directed a fine of 20s. and costs, and the poor beast to be destroyed.

THAMES.

A Canribal — John Dooley, as trish labourer, was charged with biting off part of the right car of his countryman, John Heggerty. Between the hours of seven and eight o'clock on Sunday night, the complainant and a party of friends were questly passing along a street in Limehouse, and one of them put his hand to his cap, while the prisoner, going in a contrary direction, was right abrest of bim. The man's cibow touched the prisoner's clow The prisoner, on this light provocation, at once fastened on Haggerty's toront with his testh, and left the marks of them below the jaw. He then seized Haggerty's ear with his testh, and bit off the upper portion of it. The prisoner made a long defence, and said he was it is used, and struck the complainant again. He had nothing to do with the car. The prisoner was committed for trial.

A Ticket of -1 Eave Convict Encommerce — Thomas Montagomery, a ticket-of-leave convict, was charged with witfully and unlawfully neglecting to report his change of residence, some altowance might be made, and perhaps if all the circumstances were reported to the commissioners of poince the case would not be pressed. Inspector of fifth, of the K division, reported that the prisoner had been guilty of a series of evasions, that he had not reported himself at the H division assation in Leman-street. The prisoner admitted that he had not acted rightly, and that if the magistrate would look over this, my duty to revoke the prisoner's license, and he will be taken back to Milbank prison, from which he was liberated in January. Interest and in Leman-street, when he was living in Oxforder to Milbank prison. From which he was liberated in January. Interest and in Leman-street, when he was living in Oxforder. He may assanting John Kenny, a seaman. William Freestone, a police-constable, No. 58 K, street that the easier stopped with the prisoner on Thursday hight week and on Good Friday, and that on the night of the last-n

it." Mr. Partridge remanded the prisoner.

LAMBETH.

A Dangerous "Lark."—Sarah Dix, the wife of a cabman, was charged with the following offence: — Police-constable William Johnson, 65 P, said that at about one o'clock that morning, while on duty at the Elephant and Oastie, Newington-causeway, he observed a Hanson cab coming along Newington-causeway at a terrific pace, and on nearing the Elephant and Oastie it came in contact with a lamp-post, which brought it to a stand. He then found the prisoner was the driver. Johnson added that it was most fortunate that the cab struck the lamp-post, for had it gone on it must have dashed among a number of barrows, paving-stones, and other materials being used a little further on in repair of the road, and most likely the prisoner and the horse and cab have been dashed to pieces. The prisoner said that her husband and herself had got druck, and, unknown to him, she mounted the seat behind and drove off for a "lark." The magistrate fined her 10s., with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment. Her husband at once paid the penalty.

BOUTHWARK.

An Old Offender.—John Roach, 22, a ticket of leave convict, was brought up for final examination charged with stealing a purse containing 23s. from Mrs. Caroline Wilson, under the following daring circumstances:—It appeared from the evidence of

the prosecutrix, a lady residing in the Park-road, Peckham that on the evening of the 14th ult. she was with her husband in Kingstreet, Borough, when her attention was drawn to some goods displayed for sole in a shop window. She stopped to look at them, and while doing so she felt something at her pocket, and on turning ground quickly saw the prisoner leave her in a hunted manner. In answer to his worship, prosecutrix's husband said that as soon as he first caught hold of the prisoner, he throw his wirele pursons that him, and said, "Tako your pursons of let me go." Mr. George Agar, principal warder at Holloway Prison, said he had known the prisoner as a thief from his childhood. On the 6th of August, throw the prisoner as a thief from his childhood. On the 6th of August, thrown the state of the prisoner was the first weeks; 7th of August, thrown the state of November, three months; 18th of November, three months; 18th of March, 1855, one morem, at the Mansion House On the 18th of March, 1856, one morem, at the Guildhall; 31st July, three months; 10th of August, at the Central Challad Court, three months; 15th of August, at the Central Challad Court, three months; 37d et January, 1869, three months, at the Mansion House; 15th of August, at the Central Challad Court, three months at the Mansion House. On the 22nd of October he was tried again at the Central Criminal Court for a street robbery, and sentenced to four years' renal servitude. He was liberated with a ticket of leave, and on the 23rd of May, 1861, he was was again sentenced to three months at the Mansion House; 15th of August, and 1861, he was was again sentenced to three months at the Mansion House.

A Mancemany Surror—A young woman, well dressed, applied

liberated with a ticket of leave, and on the 23-d of May, 1861, he was was again seateneed to three months at the Masskon Homes for attempting to steal. The magistrate fully committed him for trial.

A MERCENARY SUITOR —A young woman, well dressed, applied to Mr. Woolrych for advice. A short time age she saw an advertisement in a weekly newspaper of a gentlemen wanting a wife with a little money. The advertiser set forth that he was in a good position, and had not other means of meeting with a wife. She accordingly corresponded with him and had several interviews, and he promised to marry her. In the course of their acquaintance he borrowed several sums from her, his excuse being that he had not been able to draw his quarterly dues, and that he required a little cash to go into the country on business connected with their marrisge. Believing him, she let him have several sums, and when she demurred to advanting any more ke cooled down, and eventually left her. She now wanten to know what she could down, and eventually left her. She now wanten to know what she could down, and eventually left her. She now wanten to know what she could down with him. Could she not have him punished for obtaining money under false pretence? Mr. Woolrych was siraid not. Where did he reside? Applicant replied that he lived in the London-road, within the district of this court. He obtained the money from her under the pretence of marrying her. Surely that was a false pretence. Mr. Woolrych told her it was a case that he could not interfer with. The applicant said that what she required was some means of punishing hun for his unmanly conduct. She understood now that he was in a respectable situation at a wine Louse, and had sarved other women in the same way. Mr. Woolrych told her that she had lent the money, and therefore it was merely a debt. She could proceed against him in the County Court, as that was the only concres the could pursue under the droumtances.

Gameling under the mency, and therefore it was merely a debt. She could p

WANDS WORTH.

OBTAINING A SITUATION BY A FALSE CHARACTER.—A young woman named Elizabeth Cell was brought up on a warrant charg with unlawfully offering herself as a servant to Mrs. Kathleen de Chastelain, of Netherton House, Capham, with a false and counterfeit certificate of her character. The prisoner pleaded "Guilty." The complainant said she was the wife of Mr. Adolphe Philippe de Chastelain, a schoolmaster. About the second or third week in January she went to a scream's cflive, and the prisoner afterwards applied to her fer a situation as cock She represented that she had two and a half years' character from a lady named Waley. Wilmess wrote to the address given to her ty the prisoner and received the forged letter by post. It represented that the prisoner had conducted herself wei and was a good seivant. Witness had since ascertained that the character was in the prisoner's handwriting. In answer to questions by the megletate, the complainant said that during the time the prisoner was in her service the hours was robbed, and she was satisfied that it could not have taken place without the consistence of some person inside, the prisoner said she knew nothing about the robbery. Mr. Ingham asked her what she had to say in answer to the charge. The prisoner said she knew nothing about the robbery. Mr. Ingham asked her what she had to say in answer to the charge. The prisoner said she never had a more drivy servant than the prisoner. Mr. Ingham sentenced the prisoner to pay the full penalty £20 and 10s. coats, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment with hard labour. The prisoner was locked up in default.

HAMMERSMITH.

HAMMERSMITH.

Singular Case of Strained a Box of Plate—Charles Dagworthy, Charles Beazley, Edwin Morgan, and William Bull were finally examined on a charge of straining and feloniously receiving a quantity of silver and plated articles of the value of £0, the property of General Bailey, new residing at No. 3, Landowneterrace, Notting-hill. On the 9th of March Dagworthy and Beazley were employed to remove a number of boxes belonging to General Bailey from his late residence, No. 5, Ladbroke-terrace, to No. 3, Landowne-terrace. Among the horse was one which had a canvas cover, and contained the plate. Mrs. Bailey saw Dagworthy place the particular box on the cast and secure it with a cord, Beazley at the time standing by his side. The robbery was not discovered until the Sunday morning fellowing, when a search was made for it. The box was seen at Beazley's lodgings. After hearing the evidence Dagworthy was discharged, and called as a witness. He stated that he was a fishmenger, and worked for his brother, who sent him to remove the boxes and to get a respectable man to assisthim. He saw Beazley, and having seen him with his father, who was a respectable man, he employed him. Witness thought that all the boxes were delivered. He denied all knowledge of the robbery, and added that during the time of the unloading he left Beazley with the cart while he went inside the h use. Mr. Lugham committed the three prisoners for trial, and admitted Buil to bail.



EASTER SUNDAY AT ROME.

EASTER SUNDAY AT BOME.

EASTER SUNDAY AT ROME.

THE Pope gave, on Easter Sunday, the benediction "Urbi et Orbi." The crowd on this occasion was enermous, and his Holiness was received with obsers.

The ex King of Naples and bis family, the Prince and Princess of Saxe Gotha, the Count of Fianders, and the diplomatic corps were present.

On the present page we give an illustration of the procession passing across the great square in front of St. Peter's.

EASTER FESTIVITIES IN THE BRAZILS.

EASTER FESTIVITIES IN THE BRAZILS.

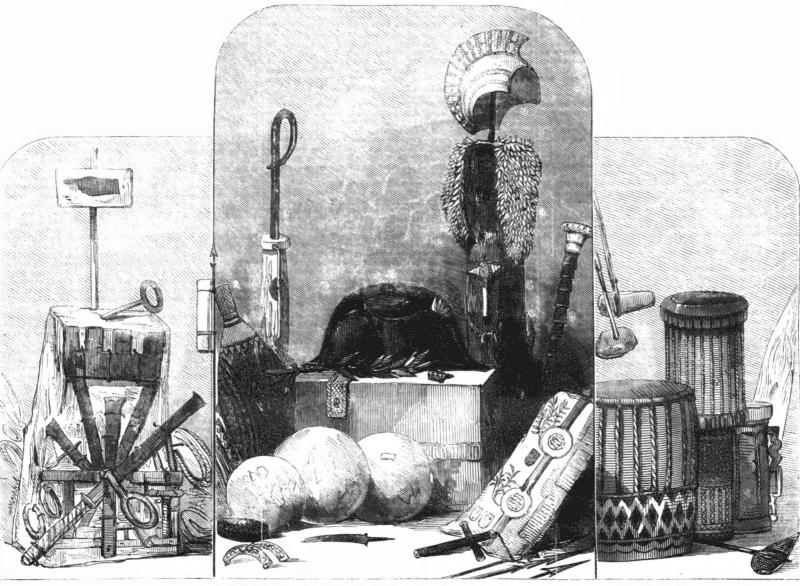
We have all seen how the British working classes enjoy and celebrate the Easter holidays; and as all, more or less, have joined in them, we need not particularise the method and manner of their celebration. On this page, however, we give a picture of the rejiciongs at the negro Easter festival of St. Rossilt, at Ric. in the Brazils It is somewhat similar to the old English May Day custems; but here they choose not only a queen, but a king. It is the custom, too, to present their majestics to the people, and the mock

heroic dignity, which for the nonce they put on with true dramatic action, constitutes a drollery which is entered into with spirit, and burlesqued with hilarity. Doubtless the queen here fancies she is quite as handsome as our own village May-queens once thought themselves when elected to that favoured honour.

THE Right Hon. William Cowper, M.P., is lying ill at Broadlands, where he has been since the commencement of the Easter recess.



EASTER FESTIVITIES AT BIO IN THE BRAZILS.



CURIOSITIES IN THE UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM. (See page 686.)

Literature.

THE SILENT BEAUTY.

THE SILENT BEAUTY.

In the infancy of the railroad system in this country, when a certain inland to wn on a great highway of travel was rapidly growing into the city which it now is, it inhabitants, owing to their novel contact with swarms of travellers, exhibited a strange blending of metropolitan and country manners, dress, and customs; and such of its residents as aspired to the vain style and hollow jyse of hotel life, one summer were furnished food for their habitant inquisitiveness by the arrival, at the principal hotel, of a lady and gentleman, who engaged handsome apartments for an indefinite period.

When the gentleman entered his name on the book, there was a rush to see what his name was and whence he came; but the simple entry was, "Mark Manners and lady."

General interest in the siranger couple was increased, owing to the extraordinary loveliness of the lady, both in form and face. She was very pale, but the expression of her symmetrical features was so singularly beautiful as to impress all who beheld it; and the graces of her mind seemed indicated by the grace of her movements. Her dress was rich, but very plain; and as day by day the regular boarders watched her at table, they remarked the coutinual melancholy of her look, and the unbroken silence she maintained.

She was but about twenty, and her husband, a comety man

the regular boarders watched her at table, they remarked the continual melancholy of her look, and the unbroken silence she maintained.

She was but about twenty, and her husband, a comely man enough, about thirty-five. He was always in a suit of black, always attentive, and at her elbow; and he, also, was reserved. But he sometimes indulged in a brief commonplace that with the nearest guests at table; his wife, never.

On leaving the table, Manners invariably escorted his lady back to their rooms, and there she remained, never receiving company, never going abroad, unless he was at her side.

All these dirementances soon became the subject of remark among the inmates of the hotel, married and single, and their conjuctures were busy regarding both parties; the nature of his business, the place he hailed from, the amount of his property, the incomprehensible reserve of the young and charming but apparently sorrowful wife, her constant confinement to her apartments and her total lack of visits from anybody, save her almost equally silent husband—if husband he was. Who could say?

Scandalous doubts arces upon that point among some evil minds at the outset. But all watched closely, from one curious motive or sanother, and the longer they watched the more they wondered.

The married couples in the house had a great deal to say about the silent beauty.

The husbands, on the one hand, seemed to be of the opinion that Manners was a kind of Othello or Blue Beard, and that the uncommon charms of his wife caused him to be jealously vigilant, and to tyrannize over her; and hence her melancholy and her silence in company, through fear.

On the other hand, the wives took the part of the husband, perhaps because uneasy at the compliments showered upon the wife; and referring to the grave looks of Mr. Manners, they declared that he was henceford.

"No doubt," sneered they, "that she's a sly puss. Though she affects the quiet angel in company, he gets his curtain-lectures when they are alone, I'll be bound. These mincing madams

them. If the truth was known, that woman'is no saint; trust a woman's wit for that!"

But the beauty of the sad yet uncomplaining stranger plead for her in the hearts of the husbands, and frequent altercations about her created as frequent domestic infelicity; and thus, without yet addressing a word to any of them, she had become the source of as much annoyance among them as if she had been a gossip and a scold.

"I guess she's an heiress, eloped with him."

"A what?"

"Some rich man's daughter, run away with him, and feels had because she wants him to marry her."

"What, ain't they married, you ——"

"I don't believe they are."

"What makes you think so?"

"Oh, I can tell pretty well. There's a good many ways to find out these things. Perhaps, if I should tell, you would know as much as I do about it, wouldn't you?"

"I'll bet yeu don't know anything at all about it; come now."

"What'il you bet?"

"My head for a football."

"That's about all it's fit for."

"And I," Interposed another, "believe just the same as you do; only I think she don't want him to marry her, but is wretched because she's thred of living with him. She wants to leave him; you can see that plain as day; but she can't, because he's got money and she's got into a fix, and he keeps watching her all the time, and she couldn't go beak now to her own friends, and they wouldn't take her back if she did, and she is a woman, and don't know where to go; and he keeps watshing her, and she couldn't go slone, and she don't know what to do, and so she keeps mum."

After this highly imaginative view of the oase, more compassionate than complimentary to the silent beauty, who was "watched all the time," the majority of the young fellows looked at it in much the same light; although one, who had much more faith in her virtue, ventured to resist such a sad suspicion.

",I believe they are married, if sat enough, "J said he. W" She looks too sensible to be bad. But I reckon she married in basts to repeat at leisure, as the fellow said. And, at any rate, she's unbappy, and he don't look as if he deserved her—my opinion; and she'gong ht; to know."

her in the hearts of the husbands, and frequent alterestions about her oreated as frequent domestic infelicity; and thus, without yet addressing a word to any of them, she had become the source of as cold.

The perplexing uncertainty about her was not confided to her married critics. The single young men who gittered and sired themselves about the house were enchanted by her comelines, and ardeatly curious as to her reserve and seclusion.

They dicussed her and her husband with great freedom over their glasses and digars, and soon boosme wordily "chivalrout" in her behalf, with a sensual eye to their own possible future interest in the matter.

A group of these country coits put their chaff.

"If he is beer husband," said one young spirit, looking as indignant as if he was spocially imposed upon, "he has no right to be her tyrant."

"If the is jealoue because she is handsome, it is no reason why he should make her unhappy."

"If she is unhappy, and straid of him, she ought to have some iftend to take her part and call him to account."

"Be looks to me," said one wise young mun, shaking his head, "se if she was some other man's runaway wife, and hard repented the step."

"Does seem so, don't it?" exclaimed another, fismed with the humorous, suggestive ides. "Who knows but she would like to run away sgain? I wish I had money, by thunder!"

"Pooh! She wouldn't run away with you, if you had money enough to buy the railroad."

"Don't you believe yourself."

"I goes she's an helress, eloped with him."

"A what?"

"Bome rich man's daughter, run away with him, and feels bed because she wants him to marry her."

"What can be the secret of his power over her? Here we are in a free country, and there are plenty of us who would be glad to take her part, and get her out of his clutches; and yet, though so young and handsome, she permits herself to be his silent, gloomy slave."

Baffled in their attempts at gallantry, and still foiled in curiosity,

Baffied in their attempts at gallantry, and still foiled in curiosity, they grew angry.

"No accounting for taste. Perhaps she thinks he is about the only man in the world."

"For my part, I think willing alayes deserve to be slaves. If she is such a fool as to submit to him, why, let her suffer, that's all."

"Yes, let her grin and bear it."

But curiosity now turned for relief from her to him.

"And who can he be, that contrives to keep her down so? There's something mysterious about him."

"Never associates with anybody."

"Always just so prim, and always in black."

"Black inside and out, I expect. I think he has absconded from some place."

some place."

"A fugitive from justice! Shouldn't wonder. And that's what
makes him so sly and silent. Did you ever notice how he looks
out of the corner of his eye, as if he was afraid you knew him or
wanted to see what you thought of him?"

"I have. He looks to me like a counterfaiter."

"Or a forger. No wonder he can afford to take those expensive
rooms."

"He's a runaway bank-clerk or something, you mark my words

and some day the truth will come out, and then there'll be a siump, and a story in the papers as long as your arm. Manners isa's his name more'n mine is. No could his wife, or his woman, whatever she is, knows all about him, and that, after all, is the reason why she is so gloomy, and cantious not to commit herself."

"I mean to follow that fellow, and see what he is and where he goes. I believe he's a blackleg, and she no better, but atteks to him for the chances"

"You're just the fellow to d'scover what he is. Leave you slone for that. Wonder we never thought of that force. Follow him up, close. We'll find him out, prime, yet."

But though thus secretly dogged, the quiet man who so engaged their anxions thoughts was destined to mystify them still more.

The hound who had undertaken to meanth the state of the s

gaged their anxious thoughts was destined to mystify them still more.

The hound who had undertaken to unearth the supposed fox, got on his track, but lost wind, and came back drooping, with a discouraging tale.

"If anybody does know who he is, they lie, for they say they don't. All I can discover is that he is no swindler, no regue, nothing of the sort, but a man of very extensive dealings."

"Does he have extensive dealings?" was the general cry, in much dismay. "What at?"

"I don't know. But he does have very large, wholesale, rich, and bang-up extensive dealings at something."

"Well, it he has extensive dealings," said one, in a subdued tone, "he must be somebody, and we may as well leave him be. A man who has extensive dealings can do anything, and we had betier let him alone."

who has extensive dealings can do anything, and we had better let him alone."

"No, we hadn't. Who cares for his money? That ain't the question. Who is she?"

"That's what we want to find out."

"It there's anything wrong about 'em, and he's got money, so much the better," suggested one of the pimping coterie; "for we can make him owne down handsome, or expose him."

"Batter see if there's anything to expose, in the first place. If he's got extensive dealings, my belief is that he's a respectable man. I don't believe he has anything to expose."

"Nothing the expose?" was the angry reply. "Where's your eyes? Don't you see how unhappy he makes that young woman? Don't you see how he keeps lock and key on her mouth, and watches her like a blook buildog?"

The idea that Mark Manners was a somestic tyrant, who presumed too much upon his extensive dealings, was too much for them to bear; and after so much talk, they determined to do something.

sumed too much upon his extensive desings, was not much for them to bear; and after so much talk, they determined to do something.

One day the silent beauty was more demonstrative than usual; for she same down to diamer in tears. The succeeded in wiping them away before she sat down; but vigilant eyes had seen the act, and they were tears—regular tears!

The quick suspicion that she had been abused was now entartained by most of the male barders, married as well as single, and they too prompt advantage of this favourable opportunity to satisfy their curiosity, and indulge their spiecu by sending him a remonstrative note, with all their names attached. It was in the style of a "round-robin," the signatures being written in a circle, so that none should appear foremost in the matter.

The indignant epister an as follows:—

"MR MARK MANNERS—We, the herein signed, all barders at this house, married and single, have long noticed with surprise and indignation, the uniform itlenes, gloom, and ecclusion of the lady in your charge. It is our conviction that nothing but the most cruel tyranny on your part, and helplessates on here, could compel such unnatural silence. She is evidently afraid to speak to any-body. We descounce this slavish subjection. Her sex, not to meation her beauty, must be respected. We neither know nor care who or what you are. But henceforth we demand, whith she remains under this root, that she shall be allowed to move and speak as freely as abs chooses.

"N B — It was not vester lay when we saw her in fear."

or what you are. But henceforth we demand, while she remains under this roof, that she shall be allowed to move and speak as freely as she chooses.

"N B—It was not yesterday when we saw her in lears."

It was an idepated that this note would give free play to the tongue of the dilent beauty, and open the way to her society. But this was a nistake.

On the ensuing day, the following note was received:—

"To the Usersy Beariers at this House,—Yours of yesterday came to hand. Female curiosity is proverbial. Yours is a disease, and exceeds it. My wife and I have been leng aware of your illered scrutiny, and disguised by it. Here on bestieves certain losses, which are none of your business, as deduced us. Finished now, happily we can ereaps from you, and will be gone before you get this. As to my wife's tears, it will soothe you to know that they proceeded from toothachs. Her habitual silence was the naturate result of a misfortune, about which she is painfully sensitive—a misfortune which no idle requiritiveness or curvairic impertinence can remedy. What that misfortune is, now that we shall never, as we both hope, meet more, I am free to tell yea. My wife was born dumb."

"The round robinites, after this reply, felt exceedingly low in solving the desired and the characteristic desired to the relative to the shall desired the solving the same of the production is the relative to the exceedingly low in solving the case of the same of the production is the relative to the exceedingly low in solving the case of the same of the production is the relative to the exceedingly low in solving the case of the plant of the production is the relative to the production of the plant of the plant of the case of the plant o

born dumb."

The round-robinites, after this reply, felt exceedingly low in spirit and do wa in the shade, value retrieg to forget the silent beauty. The wives were elequent in their conference for her misfortune, and saundly because their meddlesome husbands; and the husbands, after much suffering from the torture of the tongue, pronounced Mark stanners the tackiest of med.

THE PRACTICAL GARDENER

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Flower Garden—Remove acticular from frames as soon as they begin to show colour, and protect them should they require it. Place carnations and photees in a sheltered phace, and water occasionally. Sow pansies for autumnal flowering, and put in cuttings of favourite sorts; sow all kinds of percunnals. Plant and prune evergreens, roll and sweep lawns, and expedite all work previously set out if not already done.

Kitchen Garden.—Sow cabbages, celery, dill, fennel, manj. ram, randshee, spinath, pear, beans, onlors, &c, and thin cut and hos up advancing crops. Plant slips, offsets, or cuttings of levender, sage, soriel, savory, taney, thyme, and other sweet herbs. Plant out cauliflowers, brownis, and similar greens. Jamomile may now be increased by dividing the roots. Add linings to enequiber bods.

FRUIT GARDEN — Phin apricols. Look well now to disbudding; proceed with all celerity but with care. Look over grafted trees, and remove all the enous below the scion. Protect wall trees in bioom from block winds; and do not remove any protection till the fruit is fairly set.

DEATH FROM TOOTHACHE—A very singular death from the effects of too brobe has just aken place at Wick Ronald Doull, fisherman, after authoring a naiderably from one of his teeth, had it extracted, after which he is said to have riused his month with side-water, and proceeded to seas. When there he was taken soriously ill with pain in the gum, which increased to such an alarming extent that his fellow-fishermen had to prevent him from jumping overboard during the paraxysms of extreme puls. He was crought ashore as soon as possible and inflammation, followed by miritiastion, in the head, naving ensued, he died on Friday, after enduring dreasful torture.—Northern Ensign.

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FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

[From Le Follet]

THE law of fashion with regard to the make of dress seems now established in a very decided manner—it is quite inadmissible for any dress to be made with plate all round the witt; the front and of the set of the manner—it is quite inadmissible for any dress to be made with plate all round the witt; the front and of the set of the processes—and the "Fourerea" for most figures in vogue, the "Princeses" and the "Pourerea" for most figures in vogue, the "Princeses" and the "Pourerea" is the refore, less becoming than the Princeses." For both styles the long train is necessary.

The train of the orincides is very contribly diminished, but it cannot be altogether dispensed with well-title dresses are so very long. Nothing can quastain them so woll as the orga, though that may be of very small dimensions. The fashion, also, of looping dresses up over the petitloosts, out of doors, which will certainly omitione through the summer, renders the crincides indispensable, in order to suasin them gracefully.

Woollen faney materials are making their appearance for the apring season; but that which still, as always, meets with the greatest success is the foulard. There is no doubt it will be the favourite, being at once so firm and yet so light, and the patterns in such variet; it is suitable for visiting and soire dress, as well as for robes de chambre. The foulard double-chaine is especially otherming. Of such suidity of texture, it equals taffetss, and in one sense is preferable, boing more durable. The white foulard double-chaine is beautiful, of such a pearly whiteness A foureau made of this, without any crament but a white silk cord round the bottom, and trimming the body and sleeves, forms a simple yet charming dress. The simple spring dresses will not be much trimmed—pattes, or lozunges, or silk pipings, will be all the ornaneut—but for riober materials the various mines of passementeries will be in requisition.

As to sleeves, when we was a silled to those who may wish to be ele

THE UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM.

IN our last we gave an illustration of one of the courts in the interior of the United Service Museum, Whitehall yard. We now give, on page 685, another interior view, showing many of the onitosities we last week enumerated, and which will be, doubtless, well recollected by those pleasure-seekers who paid this museum a visit on Monday last.

Gratitude of A Shipwrecked Crew.—During the late gale the barque Julia, of Liverpool, was wrecked off Blackrock, near Dundalk, on the Irish clast. With the dawn of the day the perilous situation of the shipwrecked men who were in the righting was seen by the men belonging to the lifeboat of the National Life boat Institution. The boat at once put off and brought nine of the crew schore. One poor fellow had perished during the fearful right. At the inquest on his budy the mate of the wrecked vessel said, "I wish to state that the people of Blackrock behaved with the greatest findness to us, and that only for the lifeboat we would inevitably belost. I wish also to testify to the bravery of the open of the lifeboat as they saved our lives at the risk of their own; and I believe on the coast of Ireland there could not be found braver or more skillul men in the management of their boat. My gratitude to them will never cease, as they saved my life; and I speak the sentiments of every men telonging to our ship. Since we came ashors we have met with rothing but the greatest kindness from every person."

Stones in the Heart —There are but few instances on record of somes having been i and in the heart. One of them rests on the authority of Joseph Lazzid, who tells us of a woman who, being surject to frequent lainting fits, at length died of them at the age of thirty-three. Upon dissection three small stones were found in the perioardium. They were greenish, and the largest of them weighed nearly two ounces. Barne, in the "Thesaurus Medicine Practi to" relates that on opening the body of the Emperor Maximinan II., three small stones, each of the size of a pea, were found in one of the ventricles of the heart. He a dos that that prince had often complained of virtues palpitation of that organ. In our days Dr. Steinlein has published a case of a similar description. A young man, who died at the age of twenty-eight of tuberoulous meningitis, was dissected after death, and manifest traces of an inflammation of the perioardium of long standing were discovered. In the cavity of the perioardium an irregular oblorg body of the shape of a bean was found, messuring twelve millimetres in length by nice in breadth and six in depth. It was perfectly free from all adherence, and consisted of fibre-tendinous capsule, cuveloping a stoay nucleus. The capsule was interspersed with estcareous grains especially in the violuity of the rucleus. But in this case the heart presented another strange of tonemistance; in its muscular substance there lay embedded a long thorn of prunus spinota, its point protruding into the right agricle. This march had been availowed fifteen months before with a site of horizonada, its point protruding fatto the right agricle. This march had been availowed fitten months before with a site of horizonada iregion. Was this the cause of the perioardite and of the formation of the stone? It is difficult to say. To these three founcing cases Dr Hyril, of Vienna, now adds a fourth. He states that in one of the bucles breught to the directing-room he found a few weeks ago a flat and perieotly circular body of a d

The Court.

The Queen, with their royal highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Helens, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Princes Leopold, Princess Bestrice, ner Grand Ducal Highness the Princess Leiningen, his Serene and her Grand Ducal Highnesses the Princes and Pricess of Hohenlohe Langeabourg with the ladies and gentlemen in watting, attended Divine Service on Sunday morning in the private chapel, Windso: The Hou and Very Rev. the Deau of Windsor officiated, and administered the Sacrament of the Holy Communion.

Ommunion.

During the stay of the Prince and Princess of Wales at the King's Ledge, Windsor Great Park, in the Ascot race week, their royal highnesses intend giving a grand ball to some of the principal

highnesses intend given a property of the problem of the property of the problem of the pr

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF THE QUEEN TO MR. PEABODY.

THE following grateful letter has been written by the Queen to Mr. Peabody:—

Mc. Peabody:—

"Windsor Castle, March 28, 1866.

"The Queen hears that Mr. Peabody intends shortly to return to America, and she would be sorry that he should leave England without being assured by herself how deeply she appreciates the noble act at more than princely munificence by which he has sought to relieve the wants of the poorer class of her su justs residing in London.

"It is an act, as the Queen believes, wholly without parallel, and which will carry its beat re ward in the consciousness of having contributed so largely to the assistance of those who can little help themselves.

"The Oneen would not become

themselves.

"The Queen would not, however, have been satisfied without giving Mr. Peabody some public mark of her sense of his munificance, and she would gladly have conferred upon him either a baronetcy or the Grand Orons of the Order of the Bath, but that she understands Mr. Peabody to feel himself debarred from accepting

understands Mr. Peabody to feel ministrice that also peak distinctions.

"It only remains, therefore, for the Queen to give Mr. Peabody this assurance of her personal feelings, which she would further wish to mark by asking him to accept a ministure portrait of herself, which she will desire to have psinted for bim, and which, when finished, can either be sent to him to America or given to him on the return which, she rejices to hear, he meditates to the country that owes him so much."

FUNERAL OF QUEEN MARIE AMELIE.

FUNERAL OF QUEEN MARIE AMELIE.

On Thesday the obseques of the late Marie Amelie, ex Queen of the French, were celebrated with all the respect that the achieves of the House of Orleans could show towards the consort of Louis Philippe. From the o'clock the arrivals of mourners were continuous at Claremont, while the throng of speciators from the village of Esher and surrounding district were added to and increased by accessions from the metropolis. The villages and road leading to the logge at the park entrance were throughed with carriages and pedestrians, and the iron railing by the private road inside the grounds leading to the palace was lined by groups of propositional to the palace itself a quiet, sat some was taking place. The remains of the late Queen were laid in state in the chapele ardence, prepared on Monday. The lotty chamber was drapped to black clock, relieved near the celling by the monogram, "M. A." surmounted by a crown, in white. At the forther of the sate, and salvers, and beaving eight lighted (apers. In the centre of the apartment was the cellin, the name plate hearing the following lineritytion:—

Maria Apalia,

Eshandas Francais.

the apartment was the coffin, the name plate bearing to a following interlytion:

Maria Amella,
Refine des Francais,
(Nee a Cascrie, Denx Siciles)
le 26 Avril. 1782,
Morie a Claremont
(Comte de Surrey, Angletere),
le 24 Mars. 1866
(Marie Amelle, Queen of the French, born at Caserta, Two Sicilies, April 26, 1782; Died at Claremont, Surrey, England, March 24, 1866)
On the coffin, which was ornamented with silver furniture, was a black velvet pall, hearing on the sides the arms of the Queen, the menogram with a crown being at the foot. The coffin was raised upon an elevated dais, which was approached by two steps. These, with the chairs placed round the chapele, were likewise covered with black.

upon an elevated cais, which was approached by two steps. These, with the chairs placed round the chapelle, were likewise covered with black.

In this funeral chamber, at about eleven o'clock, the princes and princesses, with the household of the deceased Queen, stiended a smort service, performed by Bishop Grant, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Guelle, the chaplain, and the princes of the French chapel, London, and at half-past eleven the mounters, with the princes of the house of Orleans in closks, left the palace for Weybridge Chapel, following the heaves to the park gates on foot, afterwards entering the carriages which followed.

His Boyal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Dake of Cambridge left Waterloo for Weybridge at 12 15 by special trsin, and arrived at the chapel about one c'clock. The body of the et-Queeu was interred by the side of that of her late husband, King Louis Politippe.

The following gentlemen were amongst the mourners:—M. Thires, M. Gutzit, M. Gutllaume Guizot, M. Castnatr Perfer, General Changacater, General Julien, Vicomic Duchatel, Duc d'Audifferet Pasquier, Duc d'Estissao Larochefousuid, Prince de Brogtie, Count Boger, Vicomic Paul Daru, Baron de Chaband La Tour.

Courageous Capture of a Buschan — The magistrates of the Bullingdon Hundred, Oxfordatice, were engaged at the County Hall, Oxford, on Saturday, it investigating a charge of burginy against a man who gave the name of William Skinner, residing at Burningham, and about thirty five years of age. Mr. Guy Thomson, of the firm of Parsons and Thomson, of the Old Bunk, Oxford, recides at Baldon House, six relies from that city, and on the morating of Taesday last his son, Mr. John Thomson, was awakened by the glare of a candle which the prisoner had in his hand when he opened the bedroom door. Mr. Thomson called out, "Who's there's?" but receiving no answer, and hearing footsteps on the stairs, he jumped out of bed and canght the prisoner in the passage, grappied with him, and got him down. The latter finding that he was mastered oried out, "Don't mort me, sir, and I won't resist." Eventually, with the assistance of Mr. Thomson, sen., and his builer, the prisoner was secured. During his stay in the house, which was more than an hour, he wrenched open two doors, partock of Mr. Thomson's aherry, but very moderately; pocketed plate, gold studs, and a gold thimble, worth, probably about £7, including a medal, won at a rifle match at Eristel. On the prisoner's person and on the window ledge where he made as entrance was found a complete set of tools for housebreaking, consisting of two centre lite, a jemmy, five skeleton skeys, plyers, &c. The prisoner did not ask a single question of the witnesses. He was committed to the assizes for trial.

Barieties.

THERE may be a hundred geese with all their

THERE may be a hundred geese with all their quills in one pen.

He that cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself; for every man has need to be forgiven.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE SPIRITUALISTS—In the army estimates for this year a sum was voted for disembodied millita—Punch.

A PRIVATE in the army recently sent a letter to his sweetheart, closing with—"May heaven chirchen and keep you from yours truly, John Smith"

Smith."

MEAT AND DRINK—"How are you, John?
I'm deneed glad to see you." 'Very wel',
Obsrley. Come and take a drink, old fellow.
Tian't often we meet." "That's a fact, John;
and when we do, it's meet and drink."

KERPING TIME—A gentleman at a musical
party asked a friend, in a whisper, "How he
should etir the fire without interrupting the
music?" "Batween the bara," replied the
friend.

music?" "Between the bars," replied the friend.

**COTCH AND SHAKSPERIANA —D'ye ken why my neck-handkerchief is like one of Shakspere's plays? Root to it. Ye dinna ken? Verra weel, then, I'll just tell ye; my neck-handkerchief is like one of his plays because its a Tie-mon.

In the course of an examination for the degree of A.B., nucler an examination for the degree of A.B., nucler an examination for the degree of barbard of the course of an examination for the degree of the course of an examination for the degree of A.B., nucler an examination for the degree of the course was "Give a definition of happieess;" to which a candidate returned the following lacould answer—"An exemption from Payne."

A SHORMAKER was the other day flitting a customer with a pair of boots, when the buyer observed that he had but one objection to them, which was that the soles were a little too thick. "If that is all," replied Orispin, "put on the boots, and the objection will gradually wear away."

We are little airy creatures,
All of different voice and features;
One of us in glass is set,
One of us you'll find in jet;
Tother you may see in tin,
And the fourth a box within;
If the fifth you should pursue,
It can never fly from you.

swer—The vowels.

A GENTLE HIRT — "Your hand annoys me exceedingly," said a nobleman to a talkative person who was sitting near him at dinner, and who was constantl; suiting the action to the word. "Indeed, my lord." said the gabbler, "we are so crowded at the table that I do not know where to put my hand." "Put it in your mouth," said the nobleman.

When Hanny Explica

nobleman.
When Henry Erskine was appointed to succeed Dundas as Lord Advocate, the latter offered bim the loan of his silk gown, saying, "For the short time you'll want it, you had better borrow mine." "I have ro doubt," replied Erskine, "that your gown is made to "fit any party; but however short my time may be in office, it shall never be said that Henry Erskine put on the 'abandoned habits' of his predecessor."

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